THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

TUESDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1833. [NO. 2268.

THE Bombay Steam Committee, having with Capt. WILSON'S consent, made a reprint of his Pamphlet on "Steam Communication to Suez" to which is now added, observations on "Steaming during the S. W. MONSOON," copies may be had at the Courier Office, price one rupee; the proceeds, after paying printing expences, to go to the Steam fund,

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and CO., superior Pale Sherry in 6 dozen Cases, from *David Rankin*, London, at 15 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 27th August, 1833.

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Dady's Buildings, 27th August, 1833.

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JUST Published—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

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Dady's Buildings, 27th August, 1833.

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THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons Register, JOHN PICKERING, commander, will have early despatch. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood, Bombay European Regt. from Poona.

Capt. T. C. Parr, 7th N. I. from Siam.

Supr. Surg. F. C. Trash, Medical Staff, from Poonah.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Hughes, 1st. Battn. Arty. from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. J. Doig, Horse Artillery, to Poonah.

Assist. Surg. William Sullivan, European Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

On the 25th instant, the Lady of Captain McGillivray, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATH,

At Belgaum, on the 17th August, Agnes Charlotte, youngest child of Captain Fawcett, Asst. Adjt. General S. D. A. aged two years and six months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

26th Ship Calcutta, George Grundy, Master, from Liverpool.

Passengers—One European Seamen.

DEPARTURES,

None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.—Palinurus.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Charles Kerr, Lady Feversham, Spence, Surrey, General Hewitt, John Taylor, Kent, New Grove, Calcutta, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Cyrene, Hamoody, Ann Sumdaney,
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN BRIG.—Rupee.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 27 AUGUST, 1833.

The heavy rain that has fallen here, within the last week, we are glad to say, appears to have extended over a considerable portion of the presidency. From Sholapore, where a large number of deaths from starvation are said to have taken place within the last month, the latest accounts are of a favorable nature; and the famine which was considered almost inevitable throughout the Deccan is, we believe, no longer apprehended, though the price of grain still continues high. Reports equally satisfactory have been received from the northward, and particularly from Guzerat, where the crops, although somewhat injured by the want of rain in the early part of the season, are far from being destroyed. The effect of this news in the Bazar, where it was received a day or two ago, was nearly as great in reducing prices as the unfavorable accounts, previously received, were in raising them, and the general opinion now appears to be that a still further reduction will take place.

We have extracted in an additional half sheet to-day, the sketch, we alluded to on Saturday, by Sir John Malcolm, of the rise and progress of the Indian Army. The main facts connected with this important and interesting subject are so well known, that the present account, favorable as it is, can hardly raise that body much higher than it is already in public estimation. At the same time, however, it appears by Sir John that several great errors have been committed in its management; and it will be observed that, in speaking of its present and former condition, while he notices the improvements in discipline and organization that have taken place of late years, he thinks the ardour and zeal for the service, which distinguished the native troops of Sir Eyre Coote's army, will be looked for in vain among the sepoys of the present day, owing to the depressing effects of the change of system which has since taken place.—Whether he is right or not in this opinion we of course have not the means of judging, unless the conduct of the troops in the Marratta and Burmese wars be allowed as a test, in which case the most favorable inferences, certainly, might be drawn. Since the period of those events, however, we believe, as far as this Presidency is concerned, that fresh alterations have been made, especially in the mode of recruiting, and it is impossible to read the description which is given below of the composition of the early Bombay Regiments without seeing that those of the present day are formed in a great measure of new and totally different materials, the nature of which yet remains to be determined.

CALCUTTA.

THE PERSIAN ARMY.—At a moment when the Supreme Government has began to direct its attention to the importance of encreasing the number of British officers attached to the army of the Prince Royal of Persia, it may not be uninteresting to offer such a sketch of the present extent, constitution and condition of that force, as a short residence at the headquarters of the Prince Royal, and daily communication with some of his officers, enabled us to prepare. We do not consider that the Government has gone to the lengths which appeared to us necessary for placing the military establishment of the heir to the sovereignty of Persia on such a footing as shall render him independent of the suspicious alliance of Russia or competent to cope with that power in any future rupture that may take place but sufficient has been done in the act of nominating Major Passmore and others to respectable trusts, to shew the disposition of Government in the matter and to lead to a more general connection between the two armies hereafter.

The army of Prince Abbas Mirza, the heir apparent to the throne of Persia is divided into two portions, the disciplined and the irregular. The former consisting of about twelve thousand infantry, one regiment of lancers, and twelve hundred horse artillery, is drilled and organised after the most approved European manner, and composed of Persians, and Russian deserters from the troops of the Autocrat quartered in the Georgian provinces. The Persians and Russians are not mixed together indiscriminately, but divided into seperate battalions, each named after the provinces in which they have been respectively raised. Thus there are ten battalions of disciplined Persian and two of Russians, respectively named as follows:

1	Battalion.....	Tabreezees.
1	ditto.....	Hamadanees.
1	ditto.....	Kausehs.
1	ditto.....	Marangas.
2	ditto.....	Affshars.
1	ditto.....	Khoies.
1	ditto.....	Caradaghis.
1	ditto.....	Kemsehs
1	ditto.....	Sheegangees.
2	Battalion.....	Russians.

This method of distinguishing the corps, it was at first apprehended, would lead to eternal jealousies and constant discord, but an effect the very reverse of this has been produced. A spirit of emulation has been created and each battalion vies with the other in deeds of daring, soldier-like appearance, and propriety of conduct. The disciplined infantry are called *Sebrāz*. The artillery consisting of twenty-five pieces of different calibre, are termed *Topchis* They form a most efficient and serviceable branch of the Persian Army, and have attracted the observation, and elicited the applause, even of the officers of the Russian missions, and those who have been employed against them.

We cannot exactly trace the date of the first introduction of the European system of discipline into the Persian army but we should imagine it was somewhere about the period of Sir John Malcolm's second mission or about the years 1810, 11 or 12. The British officers who first had the honor of exercising authority in the army of the Prince Royal, were, if we mistake not, Colonels Lindsay and Monteith, and Major Willock; all of the Madras Army; but it was reserved for Captain Hart, of H. M. 65th foot, to raise the glory and consequence of the British name and to acquire by skill displayed in command and the attraction of the affections and respect of the Persians an influence second only (if second) to that of the Schah himself. Captain, then Major Hart, died between three and four years ago, and from that time the Persian Army has been without any officers of experience, who while they preserved the discipline of the troops, maintained the fame of the English. Captain Shee, a gallant young officer of the Madras army, succeeded Major Hart temporarily in the chief command of the army; but on intimation being given to the British Government of the vacancy occasioned by Major Hart's death, a Major Stock, likewise of the Coast army, was appointed to succeed him. Major Stock was not, according to the information in our possession, the fittest officer that could have been selected for so important a trust as the control of the Persian army. He did not, however, survive to vindicate his capacity in that respect, having died on the journey to Tabreez in the course of the year 1831. From that time down to the latest accounts from Tabreez, the army has been employed on active field service, separated according to circumstances, and directed by Captain Shee, Mr. Littlejohn, formerly adjutant of the 2d or Queen's Royals, (an excellent drill, and a gallant spirit,) and a Mr. Borowski, a refugee Pole, who, after spending a short time in the West of India in the supposed character of a Russian spy, betook himself to Iran on the breaking out of the Polish revolution, entered the service of Abbas Mirza, and endeavoured, vainly and ineffectually enough, to create a diversion in the Georgian provinces in favor of his unfortunate countrymen. Besides these officers, there is a Mr. Burgess, a remarkably fine young man, who enjoys much of the confidence Prince Royal, and was lately deputed by him to England to endeavour to persuade the British Government to permit half pay officers in the King's army to enter the Persian service, and to furnish a supply of arms and stores. These gentlemen, with the exception of Captain Shee, are paid according to the degree of estimation in which they are held by the Prince Royal and the importance of their different charges. About eight hundred tomauns annually (four hundred rupees per month) and forage for two horses, is, we believe, the usual scale of remuneration, independently of occasional presents from the Prince. Captain Shee receives of course his regimental pay and allowances as an officer in the Company's service, besides a salary of Rs. 700 monthly at the Company's charge.

The number of officers is clearly insufficient for the purpose of preserving the wholesome organization of the Persian army, & we are therefore rejoiced, believing as we do, that the integrity of Persia is important to British interests in the East that Government has thought proper to add to its extent. Major Passmore is we hear, the very man the Persians require—a *good Adjutant-General*,—and his associates active young men of scientific acquirements.

But it must not be supposed that the British are the only officers of intelligence employed by Abbas Mirza. A great number of the young Persian nobility obtain admission into the service, after a certain time as *beg gadeys*, or cadets, and the chiefs of tribes are often nominated to commands, especially where a regiment has been raised out of a particular tribe. These persons insensibly, by association, imbibe the military and orderly habits of the Europeans, and thus produce a harmony of action and a combination of parts indispensible to the utility of the force. There are also seven or eight European serjeants, drawn from the British regiments in India, and scattered throughout the army; but their importance as drill masters is almost neutralised by their dissipated and profligate habits. In actual warfare, however, they have been found invaluable. On a forlorn hope, or in a charge, who so active and courageous as an Irish serjeant? The pay of the disciplined soldier is one tomaun (six rupees) per month while actually employed, or, in a general way, for eight months in the year. When unemployed the troops are dismissed to their homes—with the exception of the gholams or body guards, and the Russian battalions, who are quartered in capacious barracks in Tabreez or other parts of the province of Adzerbijan. Altogether, the expence of the army, in pay, equipment and provisions, may amount to about two hundred thousand tomaun[illegible]. This refers to the disciplined por[illegible] army. The irregulars, who may [illegible] comprise the whole of the tribes within the [illegible]shah's dominions, and are employed whenever required on all kinds of service, are paid separately by sums of money, grants of land, supplies of grain, &c., as soon as dismissed. This latter mode of remuneration, with the addition of pensions, medals and decorative orders, is also employed to reward long meritorious and faithful services amongst the regulars.

The costume of the Persian regulars has an imposing appearance on parade; but, taken individually, the men seemed to us heavy and unwieldy. They wear green jackets, with wide and loose white trowers, and boots reaching to the knee, head-dress is the black lamb skin cap usually worn throughout Persia,—so that altogether they present a singular compound of the Turk, the Persian, and the European. The guards do not wear green uniforms, their jackets being of red—but in all other respects they resemble the rest of the troops.—The arms of all these men are chiefly of Russian manufacture, though a considerable quantity of military implements are occasionally turned out of Abbas Meerza's arsenal.

The commissariat of the Persian Army is, we suspect of rather an inferior order, as far as regards its actual operations, thought it is unobjectionable in principle. A quarter master, with sundry serjeants, direct the whole affair, and is charged with the collection of provisions from the districts and their distribution amongst the men, according to certain fixed regulations. This is effected by their issuing requisitions to chiefs of districts towns or villages, who supply whatever may be needed, receiving acknowledgments in due form, which are passed to their credit in the accounts of the revenue. But, as may be concluded from the character of the Government, the country is so often agitated by warfare or civil disturbance, that the collection of provisions is generally difficult, and often irregular.

The camp equipagss of the Prince Royal's Army furnishes a strong contrast to the costly and cumbrous mass, bearing that denomination, which follows one of our Native Regiments. A few tents and cooking utensils, and a very small quantity of baggage for each man carried on horses, miles, or asses, constitute the sum total of the equipage.

In a country where medical service is so little studied, and human life so shamefully disregarded, it is singular that the handful of troops entrusted with the protection of so small a portion of the empire, should receive so much attention in the way of medical aid. European talent of course is rare—indeed we are sure that at this moment there are not any British Medical officers with the Army, ; but there are two Native (Persian) Medical attendants attached to each battalion, whether marching or stationary; hospital tents and sick carriage are liberally provided, while, in garrison, there are good hospitals (formed of part of the quarters) and an ample supply of the necessary nostrums.

Thus much of the details connected with a foreign force, which sooner or later may, under the operation of a wise policy, become an extensive source of employ to the officers of the Anglo-Indian Army. It only remains for us to add that we have reason to believe that the disciplined Persian troops hold the British officers in great affection and regard, looking upon them as redressers of their grievances, and supporters of their just claims. The better kind of Persian officers, who have not sought the road to preferment through the crooked paths of intrigue, are likewise well affected towards the English; but those who have obtained any distinction by court favour alone, naturally look upon our honest and gallant countrymen with suspicion and dislike.

The *esprit* of the disciplined Persian soldier is reported to us to be of the best kind. We do not see why it should not be so. Amongst the wandering tribes there is the finest *materiel* for an army, and it is certainly not to be inferred that the subjection of their propensities to a wholesome degree of rule, indispensible to their combined existence, is calculated to destroy their individual prowess. The history of the armies of the whole civilized world bodies such a supposition completely.—*East India United Service Journal for August.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DUNDEE ELECTION.

The *Dundee Advertiser* gives an interesting account of the reception of Sir Henry Parnell at Dundee, and of the great electoral meeting at which the resolution in his favo[illegible], recorded in our last paper, was carri[illegible] by acclamation. A party of the citizens, headed by the Chief Magistrate, crossed the Tay (about two miles broad at that point) to meet him on his approach through File. With this guard of honour he was ferried to Dundee, and escorted to the Town-hall; where the freedom of the borough was conferred upon him by the Magistrates and council. This was on Saturday the 6th: on Monday the 8th, the electors were invited to assemble in the largest church of the town, to hear Sir Henry explain his political sentiments. The church was crowded by electors and non-electors, amounting to three thousand and upwards. Provost Lindsay opened the pro-

ceedings, and then Sir Henry Parnell spoke. His speech was comprehensive, straightforward, unaffected: all the circumstances considered, and specially the posicion which Sir Henry is about to occupy, it is one of the most important manifestoes that has lately proceeded from any public man. On this account, we transfer a considerable portion of it to our columns, as possessing not a provincial but a national interest.

" I think it is q[illegible]t, that, the more we investigate the su[illegible]ore we will see that the best way of pl[illegible]e industry and wealth of the country is to a[illegible]he most perfect freedom in the employment of capital and labour. Political economy has for its chief object the interest and welfare of the working classes; and it is by following up its principles that the interests of these classes are best promoted. It is by allowing the owners of capital the most perfect freedom in its exercise, that we effectually promote the acquisition of wealth, and the acquisition of wealth enables the capitalist to give employment and remuneration for labour. On the subject of Finance, I may say that I have done all in my power to keep down expenditure. During the war, there was no question regarding expenditure in which I did not vote for keeping it below what was proposed by Ministers. I conceive that, during the whole period of the war, the expenditure of the country was much more than was necessary. I can refer to the proceedings of Parliament to show, that, when Mr. Hume began his celebrated attacks on the estimates I was one of his constant supporters, though there were few who went along with him at the time. I can refer further, to my own publication on Financial Reform; and I feel I can refer with confidence to it, as containing the best proof of the accuracy of the principles I have espoused; and, from the facts and illustrations it contains, I think there can be no doubt in the mind of any one that I have been, am still, an advocate for the retrenchment of the burdens which press on the people of this country. With regard to another subject of great interest, namely, the Corn-laws, it will be seen, by reference to the same publication, that I am decidedly opposed to them. I have always regretted that an article of primary necessity should be augmented in price by the operation of such laws. I think the present rates should be changed; and, in place of them, as a commencement, a moderate fixed duty should be levied; keeping, at the same time, in view the abandoning of any duty in a short time altogether. As regard the Taxation of the country, I will say that a number of the public taxes should be got rid of,—some of them being injurious to industry and the extension of education and knowledge; and others acting partially on different classes. Such should be got rid of, and a substitute found for them can be more equally applied. I do not imagine that it is necessary to go to the same extent as Mr. Robinson proposed in his late motion as to a Property-tax. Instead of eighteen or twenty millions of taxes being required to be raised from a Property-tax, if the general expenditure of the country were reduced, *six or eight millions* at most would be sufficient. I am of opinion *that a tax upon property, to such an extent is preferable to deriving it from other sources.* The question of Septennial Parliaments must not be overlooked in addressiug so numerous an assembly, and I beg to say, that I will vote for a repeal of the act which extends the duration of Parliaments to seven years. Another great question is that which refers to the Ballot. I have read a great deal on the subject, and my impression is, that the arguments in favour of the Ballot preponderate. I happened to be in France in 1827, when a contested general election took place; and the great point at issue was, whether the Minister should be able to pack the Chamber of Deputies, or whether the electors should exercise their own opinions in the matter; and my impression was, that if the Ballot had not existed, the Minister would have succeeded, and, he succeeded; Charles might still have retained his throne, and every spart of civil and religious liberty would have been extinguished. I come now to another subject with which I am personally connected, and is is to explain how it happens that after having for twenty-seven years occupied a seat in Parliament, I should, at the present moment, be deprived of one. I can safely say that my want of succes in the representation of my native county, did not arise from any single complaint which my constituents had against me for, what I had done. I uniformly opposed every measure that was hostile to their sentiment; and had I pledged myself to vote for a repeal of the Union, my election was certain. This was a pledge, however, which I could not conscientiously give, as I hold the opinion that a repeal of the Union would be attended with injury to the three parts of the United Knigdom. With regard to Ireland, I am able to offer you an opinion—for, although not in Parliament, I happened to be Chairman of a Committee that sat for two or three months on the affairs of Ireland in the last session. After the most careful investigation. the Committee drew up a report, in which they proposed a series of measures which appeared to them calculated to pacify Ireland. I had a considerable share in drawing up the report; and am convinced, that, *had the suggestions it contained been acted on, the coercive measures proposed and carried, would not have been necessary. I consider that the disturbances in Ireland might have been put down by a more active administration of the common law, without having recourse to military law.* Had I been in Parliament, I would have advised the House to adopt the suggestion contained in report, in preference to the measures proposed by Government. I think it right to state, that, in my opinion, there has been a most unfortunate mismanagement of the affairs of Ireland. I think that, had the present Ministers done what they had the power of doing,—*namely, to have employed Mr. O'Connell in a situation in regard to Ireland, for which his influence and talents as a lawyer so eminently qualified him,—a great deal of the present disturbances would have been avoided.* The collection of tithes has been the chief cause of all the disturbances; *and particularly the measure of last session, which authorized the collection of arre[illegible]s* produced vast irritation; and, until Government really set to work in earnest, and put an end to the tithe system, I cannot see how the pacification of Ireland can be accomplished. I trust it will soon be attempted; and *instead of a half measure, we will go to the root of the evil.* It occurs to me, that if the Tithes were abolished, the number and income of the Bishops and other dignataries of the Church reduced, and a suitable provision made for them by means of a Land-tax, this would go far to settle the question satisfactorily. I beg now to say few words on the recent measures of Government. I think some of the measures of Ministers deserve the gratitude of the country. The question of Church Reform, in Ireland, is certainly a very valuable measure; and so is the inquiry into corporation; and the suggestions; as to the East India Company, are calculated to do much good. But, after given them credit in this way, I feel it right to say that other parts of their procedure have not been to my satisfation. *I was shocked to see those vacant governorships, which were in reality sinecures, filled up at the commencement of the session;* and that they should have continued the practice of giving rewards by a system of sinecures. When I held the office of Secretary at War, it was one of my objects to get rid of the system of filling up useless offices at a reward for past services. Where reward was due, I considered it preferable to state the claims at once to Parliament, and to take the opinion of the House on the case and as to the amount to be given. *I think all pensions and rewards of every kind should be given in this way, in every instance Ministers should come before Parliament fairly, state the reasons which exist, say how much should be given, and let Parliament decide the matter.* I also consider that Ministers have *not bestowed sufficient attention on th subject of the Army.* The Estimates are now before the House of Commons, and I have been much disappointed that the sum asked for is so large. In regard to the Navy, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, is entitled to great credit, not only for reducing the expenses of the Navy to a great amount, but particularly for having simplified the management, by consolidating a great many offices, by which the business is managed better and with much less expense. When the House of Commons is called on to vote twenty-seven thousand seamen in the sixteenth or seventeenth year of peace, it certainly appears much more than is necessary; in proportion to this number of men, ships require to be kept in commission, and other establishments kept up; and on the whole, there must of course be a much heavier expense than if the number of men were less. *I cannot see the reason which exists for so great a number of men being required.* Formerly, when the Natives of France, Holland, and Spain, were considerable, eighteen thousand men were considered sufficient; and, although at present the Natives of Russia and America are increasing, still the circumstances do not warrant the keeping up of so large a navy by ourselves. So far as the Army is concerned, the circumstances of Ireland may so far justify the number sought for; but, in many of the departments of expenditure great reductions might be made. When I was Secretary at War, I examined minutely every item of expenditure, with a view of making reduction; and, after having satisfied myself as to the several points, I communicated the result of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, furnishing at the same time a system of estimates which I approved of. Altbough it appeared at the time that my leaving office was in consequence of opposing the payment of five millions of the public money to Russia, believing the payment to be improper, *the true cause of my quitting office was my unwillingness to bring forward Estimates such as the Ministry approved of believing them to be improper, and such as I could not vote for.* Had I consented to bring forward the Estimates without reduction, I have no doubt but I would have been still in office. But I have always acted on one principle—that of doing what I considered right, without deviating to one side or another. I could not, when in office, consent to vote for those things which I had so long opposed.',

Sir Henry Parnell's sentiments on several other leading points were ascertained through the medium of questions put to him by several of the electors, and particularly by Mr. Christie, the banker, and Chairman of the Political Union. For example, he declared that he was utterly opposed to military flogging, and that he considered the military opinions upon which the necessity for it is founded as good for nothing. He considered the practice of impressment as unnecessary and cruel. He thought that the Bishops would be much better out of Parliament, than in it—that they would discharge their spiritual duties better if they were relieved from attending to temporal concerns in the House of Lords. As to abolishing Church Establishments altogether, that was a very large question, and he must have time to consider his answer to it: but he was of opinion that the Protestant Church of Ireland was the cause of almost all the evils which had prevailed in that country, and he hoped that by proper measures the Catholics would soon be relieved from supporting it. With regard to Political Unions, although he had never joined any of them, still he would vote against any measure to put them down: he thought it best to have mediums for the expression of public opinion, and that the Unions would do good rather than evil—in quiet times they would not be necessary. He would give the minor boroughs in England a fair trial before he adopted any measure for their disfranchisement: some of them at the late election had exercised their franchise well, though others had been tainted with corruption. He adhered to all the opinions he had laid down in his book on Financial Reform. This declaration, made in answer to a special interrogatory, was satisfactory to the meeting, and was received with repeated cheers.

We suspect that Earl Grey's Ministry is not very popular in Dundee. Bailie Symon, one of the speakers at the meeting, who moved the resolution in favour of Sir Henry Parnell, said—

" I shall leave it to yourselves to say, whether, reasoning from occurrences since Lord Althorp became Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would not have been more beneficial for the country, and more creditable to Lord Althorp, had Sir Henry occupied his Lordship's place as Minister of Finance. (*Cheers and laughter.*) I believe Lord Althorp is, on the whole, an honest man. (*Loud cries of " No, no!"*) He is an honest *Whig* then. (*Great laughter.*) I mean to claim no great credit for him as a Minister—(*Continued laughter.*)—but shall leave you to judge of him from his public acts. * * * * One thing, however, must be gratifying to all, and that is, the removal of Mr. Stanley. His successor, Sir John Hobhouse, has made a modest request,—he just asks for three months to change the opinion of the whole country! (*Laughter and cries of " He is a bad man too!"*) He goes amongst them with the abominable bill in the one hand, and something behind his back in the other hand, which he says will please them vastly, but which he carefully conceals. Well may the poor Irish exclaim with the Patriarch of old—' the voice, indeed, is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the rough hand of Esau.' " (*Great cheering.*)

Mr. Thomas Neish attempted to speak a few word in defence of Lord Althorp, but the meeting refused to hear him. Mr. Christie said " that he had entirely lost confidence in the present Ministry, and the present Parliament;" and this declaration met with the hearty approval of the meeting.

Sir Henry Parnell seems to have received universal support: Whigs, Tories, and Radicals have coalesced to return him. The Tories, more especially, profess uncommon satisfaction at his success; which considering the opinions avowed by Sir Henry, is not a little extraordinary. But then, they say, he is no Radical. The term " Radical," however, bears a very vague signification; and it is of no consequence what party name a man may assume, provided his political creed is as clearly exposed as that of Sir Henry Parnell. His declarations on almost every point of public interest and importance are now before his constituents and the public, and by these declarations he of all men will most certainly abide. It is because he holds the liberal sentiments which he developed in his speech, and was known to possess the talent and moral courage to enforce them, that, although a perfect stranger in Dundee, the electors of that thriving and important town and district, containing nearly 60,000 inhabitants, have called upon him to represent them in Parliament. The Chief Magistrate, Provost Lindsay, stated this point distinctly in the speech with which the business of the meeting was opened,

" Sir Henry, in the hearing of many of you [in the Town Hall, when the freedom of the borough was presented] stated his sentiments shortly on several of those subjects which are at present so interesting to us all; and from every expression which he uttered, I am confident that must confirm us in the opinion that, of all men in Great Britain, Sir Henry is the fittest to represent this great commercial town in Parliament. I do not say this on any vague assertion, or from any indefinite hopes of what he may do: I speak from my own conviction (in which I trust you will all agree), when I say, that the surest pledge of what he will be, rests on what he has already been. (*Great cheering.*")

If the Dundee Conservatives choose to consider Sir H. Parnell as one of their party, after hearing the opinions which he has avowed, we can only say, that the somewhat sudden change which has come over them is highly to the credit of their sense and discernment.

The election took place on Wednesday. As soon as it was over, Sir Henry Parnell took his departure for the south.

The two chief towns in Fife, through which he passed on his way to Dundee, have also been forward to do honour to Sir Henry Parnell: the boroughs both of Cupar and Kirkcaldy have presented him with their freedom.

THE TEA TRADE.

In April 1835, the tea trade, which has been the subject of a grievous monopoly ever since the use of tea was known in this country, is to be at length thrown open. The East India Company's monopoly price of tea in this country is about double the price of tea at the principal ports of the continent of Europe and America; such as Rotterdam, Hamburgh, Havre, Boston, and New York. The lower qualities of teas, like ordinary wines in wine countries, are naturally abundant and cheap. For example, a pound of Bohea in Canton, including the export duty upon it, may be bought for about *sevenpence*. The same article is to be had at Hamburgh or Rotterdam for 9d. The East India Company sells it for 18d., and upon this 18d. the Government charges a duty of nearly 100 per cent., making the wholesale price 3s. The enhancement of price to the consumer then is 2s. 3d., or 300 per cent., one-third of which is pocketed or squandered by the East India Company, and the remaining two-thirds received as duty by the Government. But this is not all, the retail dealer, independent of his legitimate profits, must also be reimbursed for the capital which he is compelled to advance for the Company's monopoly price, and the King's duties upon this monopoly price, that is for advancing a capital, equal to *four* times the natural cost of the commodity. Then there is necessarily an additional charge for distributing a bulky article all over the kingdom from London, the only spot where it can be sold wholesale. With all these drawbacks, the Bohea which, without duty, might be profitably retailed at 10d., costs the consumer, old and stale, for it is part of the monopoly system, that no tea can be sold which has not been nearly two years in England, from 4s. to 5s. or from five to six times more than it is worth! Our present consumption of tea of all kinds is, in round numbers, 30 millions of lbs., which give the paltry consumption of less than 20 ounces per head per annum. The yearly sum pocketed or squandered by the East India Company may be estimated at a couple of millions, and the Government revenue is about three millions and a quarter, the whole sum taken out of the pockets of the people therefore being upwards of five millions. Without going further back than the currency of the present charter, the people will have paid for the single article of tea, in duties and monopoly charges, about one hundred millions sterling, or what is equal to about one-eighth part of the national debt. Our financial iniquities are upon a large scale, and this affair of the tea is one of the most striking examples of it!

The people having now an immediate prospect of being relieved from one of the most odious and vexatious of the monopolies which press upon them, the question of the mode in which the duty ought to be levied and the trade regulated is one of deep interest to them. The merchants, ship-owners, and tea-brokers of London are recommending an *ad valorem* duty, as at present levied, to the Ministry. The value of this plausible and insidious proposition is easily estimated. An *ad valorem* duty, with every appearance of fairness, is in general both unfair and vexatious in practice, for it puts the merchant, and hence the consumer, at the me[illegible] ficer. The duty can only [illegible] lic periodical sales, which [illegible] limit competition. The sa[illegible] fected in a few large pl[illegible] would give to these [illegible] tea trade. When the [illegible] ship-owners, however, proc[illegible] to particulars, their true object. that of confining the monopoly as much as possible to London; becomes quite apparent. Let the importation of teas, say they, be confined to ports having wet-docks with warehouses within the walls of these docks as a security against smuggling. Let no tea be sold except at periodical sales; for example, once a month or twelve times in the year only; and let no tea be imported except from China, and this in vessels not under 300 or 350 tons burthen, although brandy and geneva may be imported in vessels of 70 tons. The security of the public revenue and the prevention of smuggling are the pretexts for this scheme, which would give to London, where alone there are bond warehouses within the walls of wet-docks, a monopoly of the tea trade, and which would confine the import trade, even there, to a few large capitalists. This argument is addressed to the narrow souls of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners of the Boards of Excise and Customs. The revenue is a secondary consideration; but cheap tea, which ministers to the comforts of the people, and contributes to promote decency and morality amongst them, is a very primary one. But even the revenue itself is in no manner periled by the most free and open trade in tea. The present charges on tea, or the premium on smuggling, is 300 per cent., whereas the duty on brandy is a premium twice as great; in Geneva three times as great; and on tobacco from twice to five times as great. Supposing that even the present amount of duties should be levied in a free trade, as, for example, 18d. upon a pound of bohea worth 9d., the premium on smuggling would then be but 200 per cent., that is to say, but a third part of the duty on brandy, less than a fourth part of the duty on geneva, and less in particular cases than a seventh part of the duty on tobacco. Of course the smuggler is not such a blockhead as a Commissioner of the Customs, and unable to discriminate between a trade which is very tempting and profitable, and one which is much less so. The contraband trader deals, as every one knows, in brandy, geneva, and tobacco, and very rarely meddles with tea; moreover a bulky and perishable article, not to be sunk in water like the other commodities, nor easily concealed anyhow. In three years, ending with 1823, the preventive service seized 135,000 gallons of brandy, 227,443 gallons of Geneva, and a million of pounds weight of tobacco, worth between them above half a million sterling; whereas the quantity of tea seized in the same time, bulky and difficult of concealment as it is, was short of twenty thousand pounds weight barely worth eight thousand sterling! If such was the case, when the premium on smuggling tea was 300 per cent., the risk we presume is not likely to be greater when the premium is but 200 per cent., or one-third less, as we suppose will be the case in a free trade.—*Examiner April* 19.

DR. ARNOTT'S NEW INVENTION.

THE HYDROSTATIC OR FLOATING BED—One of the most useful and striking inventions which has been given as a contribution to medical science; and, it may be added, to domestic comfort, is the floating bed, which has been invented by Dr. Arnott. He has given the invention to the public, and it has been successfully introduced in St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, and other Hopitals. We extract from the fifth edition of his work on the Elements of Physics, which is just published, the following portions of the account which he has given of the invention:—" In many of the diseases which afflict hunanity more than half of the suffering and danger is not really a part of the disease, but the effect or consequence of the confinement to which the patient is subjected. Thus a fracture of the bone of the arm is as serious a local injury, as a fracture of one of the bones of the leg; but the former leaves the patient free to go about and amuse himself, or attend to business as he wills, and to eat and drink as usual—in fact, hardly renders him an invalid; while the latter imprisons the patient closely upon his bed, and brings upon him, first, the irksomeness of the continued position, and then the pains of the unequal pressure borne by the parts on which the body rests. These, in many cases of confinement, disturb the sleep and the appetite, and excite fever, or such constitutional irritation, as much to retard the cure of the original disease, and not unfrequently to produce new and more serious disease." The circumstance which gave rise to the invention, was a case which he had to treat of a lady, who after her confinement, which occurred prematurely, passed through a combination and succession of low fever, jaundice, and phlegmasia dolens of one leg. " Even the pressure of an air-pillow had trilled her flesh; and it was evident that persons in such a condition could not be saved, unless they could be supported without sensible inequality of pressure. I then reflected, that the support of water to a floating body is so uniformly diffused, that every thousandth of an inch of the inferior surface has, as it were, its own separate fiquid pillar, and no one part bears the load of its neighbour—that a person resting in a bath is nearly thus supported—that this patient might be laid upon the surface of a bath, over which a large sheet of the water-proof Indian-rubber cloth were previously thrown, she being rendered sufficiently buoyant by a soft mattress placed beneath her, thus would she repose on the face of the water, like a

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[redacted]mage, without sensible pres-[redacted]nd almost as if the weight of [redacted]nnihilated. The pressure of [redacted]on our bodies is of fifteen [redacted]re inch of its surface, but be-[redacted]y diffused, is not felt. The [redacted] water bath of depth to co-ver the body, is less than half a pound per inch, even on the under side where it is greatest, and it is similarly unperceived, A bed such as then planned, was immediately made. A trough of convenient dimensions (six feet long, two feet eight inches wide, and eleven inches deep, are good common dimensions) was lined with metal, to make it water tight; it was about half filed with water and over it was thrown a sheet of the Indian rubber cloth, as large, as would be a complete lining to it if empty. Of this sheet the edges, touched with a spirit varnish to prevent the water creeping round by capillary attraction, were afterwards secured in a water-tight manner all round to the upper border or top of the trough, shutting in the water as closely as if it had been in bottles, the only entrance left being through an opening at one corner, which could be perfectly closed. Upon this beautiful dry sheet a suitable mattress was laid, and constituted a bed ready to receive its pillow and bed clothes, and not distinguishable from a common bed, but by its most surpassing softness or yielding. The bed was carried to the patient's house, and she was laid upon it; she was instantly relieved in a remarkable degree: sweet sleep came to her; she awoke refreshed." Her perfect recovery was produced by the application of the invention. After some further descriptions of other applications, he states, that "by choosing a certain thickness of mattress, and if unusual positions are required, by having different thickness in different parts, or by placing a bulk of folded blanket, or of pillow over or under the mattress in certain situations, any desired position of the body may be easily obtained. If the water be about six inches deep, which in general will suffice, the person standing upon any part of the bed, or sitting with the knees raised, will cause the part of the mattress on which he rests gently to touch the bottom, because a narrow end of the body cannot displace water equal to the bulk of the whole, but even then the person is as standing or sitting on a soft sofa. This bed is a warm bed, owing to water being nearly an absolute non-conductor of heat from above downwards, and owing to its allowing no passage of cold air from below. The water-bed is in itself as dry as a bed can be, for the India-rubber cloth (of which bottles can be made) is quite impermeable to water. If used without the mattress, the bed becomes a warm or a cold bath, not allowing the body, however, to be touched by the water; and in India, it might be made a cool bed for persons sick, or sound, during the heats which there prevent sleep and endanger health. Before reflection, a person might suppose a resemblance between it and an air-bed or pillow, calling this a water-bed or pillow; but the principles of the two are perfectly distinct or opposite. An air-pillow supports by the tension of the surface which encloses the air, and is therefore like a hammock or the tight sacking of the straw mattress of a common bed, and finally is a hard pillow; but in the hydrostatic bed, there is no tense surface or web at all; the patient is floating upon the water, on which a loose sheet is lying merely to keep the mattress dry, and every point of his body is supported by the water immediately beneath it.—*Spectator, March* 1.

SKETCHES OF PARIS.

No. I.—A Minister's Salon.

Paris, January 30th, 1833.

You beg me to tell you something of Paris. Here are some leaves from my scrap-book,

I paid him a visit this evening to Messrs. Guizot, Thiers, D'Argout, Soult. It is rather ridiculous in most cases,—the contrast between the splendid hotel of the minister, and the manners simple and somewhat rustic of the man. You see two parts of the two different states of society badly joined together; one of the many instances of the strife between the manners and the ideas of the epoch. There is not a chair on which a republican sits that does not speak of the luxury of Louis XV. These ministerial *soirées* are attended by deplomates and deputies, each of whom go more or less to see or be seen by the other. It is the same troop which rushes from *salon* to *salon* and seems never to have a word to say to its master. Now and then the great man is taken apart—he smiles and bows—it is a solicitor who has asked for a place, and is not much the nearer to it for having obtained a promise. In this country, where the fortunes are small and the patronage excessive people consider a place as we do the heritage of a relation certain to come to us some day or other, sooner or later; they count upon it, live upon it, and get credit upon their chance of it from their friends and relations.

The persons for whom these days of reception are really wanted, are the provincials, who would honestly imagine that no government existed if they did not see it, and talk to it, and court it. The bow and the smile they receive is to them the *loi vivante*, and they enter the court-yard of the president of the council with the same feeling of security and satisfaction that they take up the code of the constitution.

It is this which sustains those princely *salons* in the monarchy of republican institutions. Every thing here is perishable and daily perishing. Legislation, a very Proteus, may array itself in its various forms, and be called by its various names of monarchy, legitimate or illegitimate, republic, communal or directorial; but as long as the morals and manners of the people change but little, there will, in fact, be little difference in the government; nor will it be easy to associate those desires of luxury and elegance in which the ancient aristocracy still exercises its influence with that equality which is called for by the popular voice of the present day. The passion for equality which proceeds, not from any feeling of individual greatness and independence, but from a restless jealousy for every one placed a step above ourselves, is a hateful passion—it is the passion which pervades the society, of France, and gives its people their alternate tone of insolence and servility—it is the passion which permits no public man to enjoy an honest reputation, and which fills the *salons* of every man in power, whatever his dishonesty may be, with hosts of flatterers.

The most superficial observer of what is passing here will see that the habits are pushing to a despotism, the ideas to a republic.

That government will alone be stable which unites the two: a monarchy with republican institutions did this in name, and the people at once sympathized with the name; but a monarchy with republican institutions is an impossible monster, and the next attempt very probably will be at a republic, in the spirit and with the institutions of a monarchy.

Mons. Dupin, when he stated the simple fact that, in 1827, the purchase of furniture, plate, and jewellery was increasing by twenty millions of francs a year, gave us a sounder basis for any political theory we may choose to build here, than we shall find in the rhapsodies of Mons. Chateaubriand, or the declamations of Mons. Mauguin.

As to the present Ministers themselves, their history is to be read in the Gazette or the Debates, and there is, perhaps, as much truth spoken of them in one as in the other. It matters less that the Duc de Broglie is a doctrinaire, or that M. Guizot was a royalist, or that Marshal Soult is a hypocrite, or that M. D'Argout is a turncoat, or that M. Thiers is a thief, than that of the most capable men in France there is not one who is not accused of being *sans principes*, save him who is ridiculed *pour en avoir trop*. Personally, there is little to say of them, except that they pretty well realize the idea one might have formed.

Mons. Guizot, a little, dark man, with a mild pedagogic manner, *physiquement* as well as *moralement epuisé*, has the air, in opening his *salon* of a schoolmaster who is just receiving after the holydays. He is, however, gracious and *spirituel* in his conversation, and gives one decidedly the idea of a man of merit, though one does not feel so sure that he is an able minister.

Mons. D'Argout I had no opportunity of speaking with. His tall, gaunt figure is unprepossessing; but his *salon*, and that of Soult. were filled with far better company than I found at Thiers' or Guizot's. Soult himself is now a very old man, cold and uncourtly in his address, and yet with a certain air of the Grand Seigneur, which he had not five years ago, and which may be compared with Peel's manner in the House of Commons, and comes from the same feeling, viz., that he is superior to all around him.

Thiers I did not speak to. I was disappointed in his countenance. It was less imaginative than I had expected, and the roguish leer in the eye was rather that of a man who was cheating at cards than playing with men.—*New Monthly Magazine, for April.*

INDIAN ARMY.

Short Account of the Rise, Progress, and Character of the Native Army of India, written in 1816, *at the desire of the late Lord Buckinghamshire*.*

One of the principal means by which the conquest of India has been made, and the one to which we must chiefly trust for its defence, is the native army of the East India Company, of the rise and progress of which I shall endeavour to give a short account, from the best materials to which I have access, being satisfied that a full knowledge of composition and character of this branch of our army, which exceeds 150,000 men, is essential to those who are entrusted with the legislature or government of our Eastern empire. Captain Williams's published account gives the best account I have met with of the origin and formation of that part of this great army which more particularly belongs to Bengal; but I have made it my duty to look to other sources of information, that, I may be able to take the most comprehensive view of a subject so vital to our Eastern empire. I shall endeavour to trace the progress of the native troops at Madras and Bombay, before I examine the facts brought before the public by Captain Williams. A combined view of the whole may suggest some reflections on the means which appear best calculated to maintain the efficiency and preserve the attachment of the Indian army.

Though Bombay was the first possession which the English obtained in the East, the establishment on that island was for a very long period on too limited a scale to maintain more than its European garrison and a few companies of disciplined sepoys. On the coast of Coromandel, which became towards the middle of the last century, a scene of warfare between the English and French, who mutually aided and received support from the princes of that quarter, the natives of India were first instructed in European discipline. During the siege of Madras, which took place in A. D. 1746, a number of peons, a species or irregular infantry, armed with swords, and spears, or matchlocks, were enlisted for the occasion; to those some English officers were attached, among whom a young gentleman of the civil service, of the name of Haliburton, was the most distinguished. This gentleman who had been rewarded with the commission of a lieutenant, was employed in the ensuing year in training a small corps of natives in the European manner; he did not however, live to perfect that system, which he appears to have first introduced into the Madras service.

"It was by one of our own sepoys" (the Council of Fort St. David observe, in a despatch dated 2d September, 1748, in which they pass an eulogium on the character of Mr. Haliburton), that he had the misfortune to be killed, who shot him upon his reprimanding him for some offence; the poor gentleman," they add, "died next day, and the villain did not live so long, for his comrades that stood by cut him to pieces immediately."

It appears from other authorities, that the first sepoys who were raised by the English were either Mahomedans or Hindoos of very high caste, being chiefly Rajpoots; and the event I have related marked the two strongest feelings of the minds of these classes—resentment for real or supposed injury, and attachment to their leader. The name of Mr. Haliburton was long cherished by the Madras native troops, and about twenty years ago, on an examination of old grants, some veterans, wearing medals, appeared as claimants, who called themselves Haliburton Saheb Ka sepoy, or Haliburton's soldiers. One of the first services on which the regular sepoys of Madras were employed was the defence of Arcot, A. D. 1751. The paaticulars of that siege, which forms a remarkable feature in the life of the celebrated Clive, have been given by an eloquent and faithful historian;* but he has not informed us of one occurrence that took place, and which as it illustrates the character of the Indian soldiers, well merited to be preserved. When provisions were very low, the Hindoo sepoys entreated their commander to allow them to boil the rice (the only food left) for the whole garrison. "Your English soldiers," they said, "can eat from our hands, though we cannot from theirs: we will allot as their share every grain of the rice, and subsist ourselves by drinking the water in which it has been boiled" I state this remarkable anecdote from an authority I cannot doubt, as it refers to the most unexceptionable contemporary witnesses.

During all the wars of Clive, of Lawrence, of Smith, and of Coote, the sepoys of Madras continued to display the same valour and attachment. In the year 1780, 1781 and 1782, they suffered hardships of a nature almost unparalleled; there was hardly a corps that was not twenty months in arrears; they were supported, it is true, by a daily allowance of rice, but this was not enough to save many of their families from being the victims of that dreadful famine which during these years wasted the Company's dominions in India. Their fidelity never gave way in this hour of extreme trial, and they repaid with gratitude and attachment, the kindness and consideration with which they were treated by their European officers, who, being few in number, but generally speaking, very efficient, tried every means that could conciliate the regard, excite the pride, or stimulate the valour of those they commanded.

In the campaigns of 1790 and 1791, against Tippoo Sultan, the sepoys of this establishment showed their usual zeal and courage, but the number of European troops were now intermixed with them, lessened their opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and though improved in discipline, they perhaps fell in their own estimation. The native army in some degree became a secondary one, and the pride of those of whom it was composed was lowered. I am neither questioning the necessity of the increased number of his majesty's troops which were employed in India at this period, nor the propriety of allotting to their superior strength and active courage services of the greatest danger, and consequently of pre-eminent honour; I only speak to the effect which the change made in the minds of the native army. The campaigns of Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows were certainly not inferior either in their operations or results to those of Sir Eyre Coote: but every officer can tell how differently they are regarded by the sepoys who served in both: the latter may bring to their memory the distresses and hardships which they suffered, and perhaps the recollection of children who perished from famine, but it is associated with a sense of their own importance, at that period to the government they served with the pride of fidelity and patient valour. The pictures of these three distinguished leaders are in the great room of the Exchange at Madras; to that (I speak of ten years ago) when a battalion comes into garrison the old sepoys lead their families. Wallis and Meadows (these are the names by which the twofirst commanders are known to them) are pointed out as great and brave chiefs; but it is to the image of their favourite, Coote, the pilgrimage is made, and the youngest of their children are taught to pay a respect bordering on devotion to this revered leader.

In the year 1796, new regulations were introduced into the Indian army, the whole form of which was in fact changed. Instead of single battalions of a thousand men, commanded by a captain who was seleted, from the European corps in the Honourable Company's service, and a subaltern to each company, they were formed into regiments of two battalions, to which officers were appointed of the same rank and nearly of the same number as to a battalion in the service of his majesty. The good effects of this change, as far as related to the temper and attachment of the native army of Fort St. George, have been questioned. That the appearnce and discipline of these troops have been improved there is no doubt, and they have, in the campaign against Seringapatan in 1799, and in the recent war with the Mahrattas, shown their usual patience and courage; but events have occurred to prove, that their affections were not only capable of being alienated from their European officers, but that they could become their murderers. It is not meant here to enter into the particulars of the mutiny at Vellore, which came like a shock to dispel the charm of half a century, and to show by what a tenure our empire is held: but it is thought by many, this event could become their murderers. But it is thought by many, this event could not have taken place had the ties which formerly existed in the native army not been much weakened, if not entirely broken. Of what has since occurred I forbear to speak, but I am assured that time and the efforts of great wisdom can alone afford a hope of a radical cure to the deep wounds that have been inflicted-

The general history of the native army of Fort St. George is short. Sepoys were first disciplined, as has been stated, on that establishment in 1748 they were at that period, and for some time afterwards in independent companies, under subadars or native captains. Mahomed Esof, one of the most distinguished of those officers, rose by his talents and courage to the general command of the whole; and the name of this hero, for such he was, occurs almost as often in the page of the English historian† of India as that of Lawrence and Clive. As the number of the native army increased, the form changed. In A. D. 1766. we find ten battalions of 1000 men each, and three European officers to each corps. In 1770 there were eighteen battalions of similar strength, and in 1784 the number of this army had increased to 2000 native cavalry and 28,000 infantry: a considerable reduction was made at this period, but subsequent, wars and conquests have caused a great increase and the present effective strength of the native army of Fort St. George consists of eight regiments of cavalry, and twenty-four regiments or forty-eight battalions of native infantry. There are besides several troops of horse artillery, some battalions of gun lascars, and a every large invalid establishment.

A few remarks on the appearance and conduct of his army, with some anecdote of remarkable individuals, will fully illustrate its character, and convey a just idea of the elements of which it is composed,

The native cavalry of Fort St. George was originally raised by the Nabob of the Carnatic. The first corps embodied into a regiment under the command of European officers, on the suggestion of General Joseph Smith, served in the camgaign of 1768 in the Mysore. From 1771 to 1776 the cavalry force was greatly augmented, but then again declined both in numbers and efficiency. The proportion that was retained nominally in the service of the Nabob, but actually in that of the Compny, served in the campaigns of 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783, was formally transferred, with the European officers attached to it, to the Company's service in 1784. The prospect of fortune which the liberality of an Indian prince offered attracted to this corps many active and enterprising European officers, and the favour which a native court extended to its choicest troops, filled the ranks of its regiments of regular cavalry with the prime of the Mahomedan youth* of the Carnatic. When this corps was in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic, though it was often very highly distinguished, the intrigues of a venal court, and irregular payments caused frequent mutinies. Since it has been transferred to the Company's establishment, a period of more than thirty years, its career has been one of faithful service and of brilliant achievement, unstained by any example, that I can recollect, of disaffection or of defeat. The two severest trials of the courage and discipline of this corps were at Assay and Vellore; in both these services they were associated with the 19th dragoons.

The distinguished commander† of that gallant regiment had, from the day of its arrival in India laboured to establish the ties of mutual and cordial regard between the European and native soldiers. His success was complete. His own fame, while he remained in India, was promoted by their combined efforts, and the friendship which he established, and which had continued for many years, after his departure consummated upon the plains of Assaye. At the most critical moment of a battle, which ranks amongst the hardest fought of those that have been gained by the illustrious Wellington, the British dragoons, when making their extremest efforts, saw their Asiatic fellow-soldiers, "keep pace for pace, and blow for every blow." A more arduous task awaited the latter, when the battalions of native infantry which formed the garrison of Vellore, were led by the infatuation of the moment to rise upon and murder the Europeans of that garrison. The fidelity of the native cavalry did not shrink from the severe trial, and after the gates of the fortress were blown open, their sabres were as deeply‡ stained as those of the English dragoons with the blood of their misguided and guilty countrymen.

But a few authentic anecdotes of some of the most distinguished individuals of the native cavalry of Madras, will show better than volumes the high spirit which pervades that corps.

In the campaign of 1791, when Seconder Beg, one of the oldest subadars of the native cavalry, was riding at a little distance in the flank of his troop, two or three horsemen of Tippoo's army favoured by some brushwood, came suddenly upon him; the combat had hardly commenced, when the son of the subadar, who was a havildar or serjeant in the same regiment, flew to his father's aid, and slew the foremost of his opponents, the others fled; but nothing could exceed the rage of the old man at his son's conduct; he put him instantly under a guard, and insisted upon his being brought to condign punishment for quitting his ranks without leave. It was with the greatest difficulty that Colonel Floyd, who commanded the force, could reconcile him to the disgrace he conceived he had suffered (to use his own expression) from his enemy "being taken from him by a presumptuous boy in front of his regiment."

Cawder Beg, late subadar of the fourth regiment, may be deemed throughout his life as one of the most distinguished officers of the native cavalry at Madras. In 1790, he was attached to Colonel Floyd as an orderly subedar, when that officer, who had been reconnoitering with a small detachment, was attacked by a considerable body of the enemy's horse. Nothing but the greatest exertions of every individual could have saved the party from being cut off. Those of Cawder Beg were the most conspicuous, and they received a reward, of which he was proud to the last hour of his life: an English sabre was sent to him, with the name of Colonel Floyd upon it, and an inscription, stating that it was the reward of valour. But personal courage was the least quality of Cawder Beg; his talents eminently fitted him for the exercise of military command. During the campaign of 1799, it was essential to prevent the enemy's looties, a species of Cossack horse, from penetrating between the columns and the rear guard, and plundering any part of that immense train of provisions and luggage, which it was necessary to carry to Seringapatam. Cawder Beg, with two or three of his relations from the native cavalry and a select body of infantry, were placed under my orders. I was then political representative with the army of the subah of the Deckan, and commanded a considerable body of the troops of that prince. I had applied for Cawder Beg on account of his reputation, and prevailed upon Meer Allum, the leader of the subah's forces, to place a corps of 2000 of his best regular horse under the subadar's orders. Two days after the corps was formed, an orderly trooper came to tell me, that Cawder Beg was engaged with some of the enemy's horsemen. I hastened to the spot with some alarm for the result, determined, if Cawder Beg was victor, to reprove him most severely for a conduct so unsuited to the station in which he had been placed. The fears I entertained for his safety were soon dispelled, as I saw him advancing on foot with two swords in his hand, which he hastened to present to me, begging at the same time I would restrain my indignation at his apparent rashness till I heard his reasons; then, speaking to me aside he said, "Though the General of the Nizam's ar-

* Lord Buckinghamshire died before this account was completed, and it was afterwards converted into a review of a work, entitled "The Narrative of the Bengal Army by Captain Williams."

* Orme.

† Orme.

* There cannot be men more suited, from their frame and disposition, for the duty of light cavalry than those of which this corps is composed. They are, generally speaking, from five feet five, to five feet ten inches in height, of light but active make. Their strength is prepared and improved by moderation in their diet, and by exercises common to the military tribes, and calculated to increase the muscular force.

† The present General Sir John Floyd, Bart.

‡ I state this fact upon the high authority of a respectable officer, who belonged of the 19th dragoons, and was with them on this memorable occasion.

my was convinced by your statement of my competence to the command you have entrusted me with I observed that the high-born and high-titled leaders of the horse he placed under my orders looked at my close jacket,* straight pantaloons, and European boots, with contempt, and thought themselves disgraced by being told to obey me. I was therefore tempted, on seeing a well-mounted horseman of Tippoo's challenge their whole line, to accept a combat which they declined. I promised not to use fire-arms, and succeeded in cutting him down; a relation came to avenge his death; I wounded him, and have brought him prisoner. You will," he added smiling, "hear a good report of me at the durbar (court) of Meer Allum this evening, and the service will go on better for what has passed, and I promise most sacredly to fight no more single combats."

When I went in the evening to visit the Meer Allum, I found at his tent a number of the principal chiefs, and among others those that had been with Cawder Beg, with those praises I was assailed from every quarter. "He was," they said, "a perfect hero, a Rustum†; it was an honour to be commanded by so great a leader." The consequence was, as the subadar had anticipated, that the different chiefs who were placed under him vied in respect and obedience; and so well were the incessant efforts of this body directed, that scarcely a load of grain was lost; hardly a day passed that the activity and stratagem of Cawder Beg did not delude some of the enemy's plunderers to their destruction.

It would fill a volume to give a minute account of the actions of this gallant officer: he was the native aide-de-camp of General Dugald Campbell, when that officer reduced the Ceded Districts; ‡ he attended Sir Arthur Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington) in the campaign of 1803, and was employed by that officer in the most confidential manner. At the end of this campaign, during which he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself, Cawder Beg, who had received a pension from the English Government, and whose pride was flattered by being created an omroh§ of the Deckan by the Nizam, retired, but he did not long enjoy the distinction he had obtained: he died in 1806, worn out with the excessive fatigue to which he had for many years exposed himself.

The body guard of the Governor of Madras, which consists of about 100 men, has always been a very select corps, and the notice and attention with which both the Native officers and men of the corps have invariably been treated, may be adduced as one of the causes which have led to its obtaining distinction in every service on which it has been employed.

On the 13th of May, 1791, Lord Cornwallis returned his thanks in the warmest manner to this small corps and its gallant commanding officers. Captain Alexander Grant, for a charge made upon the enemy. It obtained still further distinction under Captain James Grant, the brother of its former commander, when employed, in the year 1801, against the Poligars, a race of warlike men who inhabit the southern part of the Madras territory. There are indeed few examples of a more desperate and successful charge than was made during that service by this small corps upon a phalanx of resolute pikemen, more than double its own numbers; and the behaviour of Shaikh Ibrahim, the senior subadar (a Native captain) on that occasion, merits to be commemorated.

This officer, who was alike remarkable for his gallantry and unrivalled skill as a horseman, anticipated, from his experience of the enemy, all that would happen. He told Captain Grant what he thought would be the fate of those who led the charge at the same moment that he urged it, and heard with animated delight the resolution of his commander to attempt an exploit which was to reflect such glory on the corps. The leaders of the body guard and almost one-third of its number fell as was expected; but the shock broke the order of their opponents, and they obtained a complete victory. Shaikh Ibrahim was pierced with several pikes, one was in the throat; he held his hand to this, as if eager to keep life till he asked the fate of Captain Grant. The man of whom he inquired pointed to that officer, who was lying on the ground and apparently dead, with a pike through his lungs; the subadar with an expression of regret, that he had disdained to show for his own fate, pulled the pike from the wound and instantly expired. His character and his behaviour in the last moment of existence are fully described in the following general order, which was issued on this occasion by the Government of Fort St. George.

"A rare combination of talents has rendered the "charter of Shaikh Ibrahim familiar to the officers "of the army: to cool decision and daring valour, "he added that sober judgment and those honourable sentiments that raised him far above the "level of his rank in life. An exploit of uncommon energy and personal exertion terminated his "career, and the last effort of his voice breathed "honour, attachment, and fidelity.

"The Governor in Council, desirous of showing "to the army his Lordship's ‖ sense of the virtues "and attainments which have rendered the death of "this Native officer a severe loss to the service, "has been pleased to confer on his family a pen"sion equal to the pay of a subadar of the body "guard, being 30 pagodas a month. And his "Lordship has further directed that a certificate to "this effect, translated into Persian and Hindoos"tanee, may be presented to the family, as a re"cord of the gift, and a tribute to the memory of "the brave Subadar Shaik Ibrahim."

The posthumous praise given to Shaikh Ibrahim appeared to have inspired others with a desire to share his fate, that they might attain his fame. A jemadar of the same corps, some days afterwards, being appointed with a few select men to watch a road, where it was thought the chief whom they were attacking might try to escape with one or two followers, determined, when a whole column came out, to make an attempt against its leader, and such was the surprise at seeing five or six horsemen ride into a body of between 200 or 300 men, that he had cut down the chief before they had recovered from their astonishment; he succeeded in riding out of the column, but was soon afterwards shot. He had, when he meditated this attack, sent a person to inform Captain J. Grant (who had recovered of his wound) of his intention, "The Captain will discover," he oberved, "that there are more "Shaikh Ibrahims than one in the body guard." Captain Grant, when the service was over, erected tombs over these gallant officers: a constant lamp is kept at them, which is supported by a trifling monthly donation from every man in the body guard, and the noble spirit of the corps is perpetuated by the contemplation of these regimental shrines (for such they may be termed) of heroic valour.

Shaik Mohedeen, a subadar of the body guard of Madras, who was one of the first officers appointed to the corps of native horse artillery, recently raised on that establishment, accompanied me to Persia, and was left with a detachment of his corps, under the command of Captain Lindsay, to aid in instructing the Persians in military tactics. This small body of men and their gallant European commander were engaged in several campaigns in Georgia, and their conduct has obtained not only for the subadar, but for all the men of his party, marked honours and rewards, both from the Persian Government and their own. Their exertions received additional importance from the scene on which they acted, for it is not easy to calculate the future benefits which may result from the display of the superior courage and discipline of the native soldiers of India on the banks of the Araxes.

The native infantry of Madras is generally composed of Mahomedans and Hindoos of good caste: at its first establishment none were enlisted but men of high military tribes. In the progress of time a considerable change took place, and natives of every description were enrolled in the service. Though some corps that were almost entirely formed of the lowest and most despised races of men obtained considerable reputation, it was feared their encouragement might produce disgust, and particularly when they gained, as they frequently did, the rank of officers. Orders were in consequence given to recruit from none but the most respectable classes of society, and many consider the regular and orderly behaviour of these men as one of the benefits which have resulted from this system.

The infantry sepoy of Madras is rather a small man, but he is of an active make, and capable of undergoing great fatigue, upon a very slender diet. We find no man arrive at greater precision in all his military exercises: his moderation, his sobriety, his patience, give him a steadiness that is almost unknown to Europeans: but though there exists in this body of men a fitness to attain mechanical perfection as soldiers, there are no men whose mind it is of more consequence to study. The most marked general feature of the character of the natives of India is a proneness to obedience, accompanied by a great susceptibility of good or bad usage; and there are few in that country who are more imbued with these feelings than the class of which we are now treating. The sepoys of Madras, when kindly treated, have invariably shown great attachment* to the service; and when we know that this class of men can be brought, without harshness or punishment, to the highest discipline, we neither can nor ought to have any toleration for those who pursue a different system; and the Commander-in-chief is unfit for his station who grants his applause to the mere martinet, and forgets, in his intemperate zeal, that no perfection in appearance and discipline can make amends for the loss of the temper and attachment of the Native soldiers under his command.

We discover in the pages of Orme many examples of that patient endurance of privations and fatigue, and that steady valour, which has since characterized the Native infantry of Fort St. George. Their conduct in the war against Hyder Ally in 1766 was such as justly to entitle them to admiration. In the battle of Trincomalee and Molwaggie they displayed all the qualifications of good and steady soldiers; and it was during this war that the 5th battalion of Native infantry, commanded by Captain Calvert, distinguished itself by the defence of Ambore, and obtained the honour of bearing a representation of that mountain fortress on one of its standards. To the campaigns of Sir Eyre Coote we have already alluded, and have spoken of the unshaken fidelity which the sepoys of Madras evinced at that trying juncture: but if a moment was to be named when the existence of the British power depended upon its native troops, we should fix upon the battle of Portonovo. Driven to the seashore, attacked by an enemy exulting in recent success†, confident in his numbers, and strong in the terror of his name, every circumstance combined that could dishearten the small body of men on whom the fate of the war depended: not a heart shrunk from the trial. Of the European troops it is of course superfluous to speak: but all the native battalions appear, from every account of the action, to have been entitled to equal praise on this memorable occasion; and it is difficult to say whether they were most distinguished when suffering with a patient courage under a heavy cannonade, when receiving and repulsing the shock of the flower of Hyder's cavalry, or when attacking in their turn the troops of that monarch, who, baffled in all his efforts, retreated from this field of anticipated conquest with the loss of his most celebrated commander and thousands of his bravest soldiers.

I shall not dwell upon the different actions in the war against Tippoo and the Mahrattas in which the Madras sepoys signalized themselves, but merely state some anecdotes of corps and individuals which appear calculated to give a fair impression of the general character of this class of the defenders of our empire in India.

The natives of India have, generally speaking, a rooted dislike to the sea; and when we consider the great privations and hardships to which Hindoos of high caste are subject on a long voyage, during which some of them from prejudices of caste, subsist solely on parched grain, we feel less surprise at the occasional mutinies which have been caused by orders for their embarkation than at the zeal and attachment they have often shown upon such trying occasions.

A mutiny had occurred in the 9th battalion when ordered to embark for Bombay, in 1779 or 1780, which however had been quelled by the spirit and decision of its Commandant, Captain Kelly. A more serious result had accompained a similar order for the embarkation of some companies of a corps in the Northern Circars, who, when they came to Vizagapatam, the port where they were to take shipping, had risen upon their European officers, and in their violence shot all except one or two who escaped on board the vessel appointed to carry their men.

These events rendered Government averse to a repetition of experiments which had proved so dangerous; but in the year 1795, when the island of Ceylon, and the possessions of the Dutch in the Eastern Seas where to be reduced, Lord Hobart*, who was then Governor of Fort St. George, made a successful appeal to the zeal and attachment of the native troops, who volunteered in corps for foreign service.

A still greater call for men was necessary when an army was formed in 1797, for the attack of Manilla, and many of the best battalions in the service showed a forwardness to be employed on this expedition. Among these, one of the most remarkable for its appearance and discipline was a battalion of the 22d regiment. This fine corps was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel James Oram † an officer not more distinguished for his personal zeal and gallantry, than for a thorough knowledge of the men under his command, whose temper he had completely preserved, at the same time that he had imparted to them the highest perfection in their dress and discipline. When he proposed to his corps, on parade, to volunteer for Manilla, they only requested to know whether Colonel Oram would go with them: the answer was, "He would." "Will he stay with us?" was the second question. The reply was in the affirmative: the whole corps exclaimed, "To Europe, to Europe!" and the alacrity and spirit with which they subsequently embarked showed they would as readily have gone to the shores of the Atlantic as to an island of the Eastern Ocean. Not a man of the corps deserted from the period they volunteered for service till they embarked; and such was the contagion of their enthusiasm, that several sepoys who were missing from one of the battalions in garrison at Madras were found, when the expedition returned, to have deserted to join tho 22d under Colonel Oram. We state this anecdote ‡ with a full impression of the importance of the lesson it conveys. It is through their affections alone that such a class of men can be well commanded.

I find in the Madras Native army many instances of unconquerable attachment to the service to which they belong. Among these none can be more remarkable than that of Syed Ibrahim, commandant of the Tanjore cavalry, who was made prisoner by Tippoo Sultan in 1781. The character of this distinguished officer was well known to his enemy, and the highest rank and station were offered to tempt him to enter into the employment of the state of Mysore. His steady refusal occasioned his being treated with such rigor, and was attended, as his fellow-prisoners (who were British officers) thought, with such danger to his life, that they, from a generous feeling, contemplating his condition as a Mahomedan and a native of India as in some essential points different from their own, recommended him to accept the offers of the Sultan; but the firm allegiance of Syud Ibrahim would admit of no compromise, and he treated every overture as an insult. His virtuous resolution provoked at last the personal resentment of Tippoo, and when the English prisoners were relased in 1784, the commandant was removed to a dungeon in the mountain fortress of Conley Droog, where he terminated his existence His sister who had left her home the Carnatic, to share the captivity of her brother, was subsequently wounded in the storming of Seringapatam. She, however, fortunately recovered, and the Government of Fort St. George granted her a pension of fifty-two pagodas and a half per month, or 250l. per annum, being the full pay of a native commandant of cavalry. A tomb was also erected at the place where Syud Ibrahim died; and Government endowed it with an establishment sufficient to maintain a fakeer or priest, and to keep two lamps continually burning at the shrine of this faithful soldier.

Among the many instances of the effect which pride in themselves, and the notice of their superiors, inspire in this class of troops, I may state the conduct of the first battalion of the eighth regiment of infantry, which became, at the commencement of his career in India, a favourite corps § of the Duke of Wellington. They were with him on every service; and the men of this corps used often to call themselves "Wellesley ka Pulten," or Wellesley's battalion, and their conduct on every occason was calculated to support the proud title they had assumed. A staff officer ‖, after the battle of Assaye, saw a number of the Mahomedans of this battalion assembled, apparently for a funeral; he asked whom they were about to inter; they mentioned the names of five-commissioned and non-commissioned officers of a very distinguished family in the corps. "We are going to put these brothers¶ into "one grave," said one of the party. The officer, who was well acquainted with the individuals who had been slain, expressed his regret, and was about to offer some consolation to the survivors, but he was stopped by one of the men: "There is no occasion," he said, "for such feelings or expressions"; "these men (pointing to the dead bodies) were se"poys (soldiers); they have died in the perform"ance of their duties; the government they served "will protect their children, who[illegible] "ranks they lately occupied."

Though sensible I have dwelt [illegible] part of my subject, I cannot forbe[illegible] ample of that patience with which [illegible] meet privation and distress. In [illegible] ry force in the Deckan, comman[illegible] Haliburton, was inclosed between t[illegible] became suddenly so swollen as to [illegible] their supplies of provisions. It was a period of general famine, and the communication was cut off with the grain-dealers, from whom alone they could expect a supply. All the rice in camp was found to be barely sufficient for five days' allowance, at a very reduced rate, to the European part of the force. Issues to the sepoys were stopped, but while they were left to the scanty subsistence they might be able to procure for themselves, they were appointed the sole guards over that grain, from all share in which they were from necessity excluded. This duty was performed with the strictest care, and the most cheerful submission. Fortunately the waters subsided, and an ample supply prevented their feeling that extreme of famine, the prospect of which they had contemplated with an attention to discipline and a composure of mind, which even astonished those best acquainted with their habits of order and obedience.

I have before stated, that it was at Bombay that the first native corps were disciplined by the English. Of the exact date I am ignorant, but regular sepoys are noticed in the account of the transactions of that part of India some time before they were embodied at either Madras or Bengal. A corps of 100 sepoys from Bombay, and 400 from Tellicherry, is mentioned as having joined the army at Madras, in A. D. 1747, and a company of Bombay sepoys, which had gone with troops from Madras to Bengal, were present at the victory of Plassey. The sepoys at Bombay continued long in independent companies, commanded by subadars or native captains. As the possession and political relations of that settlement were enlarged, its army increased. The companies were formed into battalions under European officers; and during the war with the Mahrattas, A. D. 1780, we find the establishment consisting of fifteen battalions. These, at the termination of the war with Tippoo, 1783, were reduced to six, and one battalion of marines. In 1788, its numbers were augmented to twelve battalions. In 1796, it was re-formed into an establishment of four regiments of two battalions each, from which it has been progressively raised, by the acquisition of territory and subsidiary alliances, to its present establishment of nine regiments of native infantry, of two battalions each, one battalion each of marines, and a small corps of native cavalry.

The men of the native infantry of Bombay are of a standard * very near that of Madras. The lowest size taken is five feet three inches, and the average is five feet five, but they are robust and hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue upon very slender diet.

This army has, from its origin to the present day, been indiscriminately composed of all classes, Mohamedans, Hindoos, Jews, and some few Christians. Among the Hindoos, those of the lowest tribes of Mahrattas and the Purwarrie, Soortee and Frost sects†, are much more numerous than the Rajpoots and higher casts. Jews have always been favourite soldiers in the army, and great numbers of them attain the rank of commissioned officers ‡. It is probably owing to the peculiar composition, and to the local situation of the territories in which they are employed, that the sepoys of Bombay have at all periods been found ready to embark on foreign service. They are, in fact familiar to the sea, and only a small proportion of them are accommoded in a very[illegible] by those privations to which others are subje[illegible]m prejudices of caste. But this is only one of the[illegible]its of the Bombay native soldier: he is patien[illegible]aithful and brave, and attached in a remarkable degree to his European officers. There cannot be a class of men more cheerful under privation and difficulties; and though desertion is very frequent among the recruits of this army, who, from the local position of Bombay, can, on the first feeling of disgust at discipline, always, in a few hours, escape to the Mahratta territories §, where they are safe from pursuit, there are no men, after they become soldiers, more attached to their colours. I question, indeed, if any army can produce more extraordinary examples of attachment to the government it served and to its officers, than that of Bombay.

Towards the close of the war with Tippoo in 1782, the whole of the force under General Matthews were made prisoners. The Sultan, sensible of the advantages he might derive from the accession of a body of well-disciplined men, made every offer that he thought could tempt the English sepoys into his service, but in vain. He ordered them to work upon his fortifications, particularly Chittledroog, which was very unhealthy, upon a seer (two pounds) of raggy (a small grain like mustard-seed) and a pice (about a half-penny) per day. On this pittance they were rigidly kept at hard labour through the day, and in close confinement at night, subject to the continued insults of their guards; but neither insults, oppression, nor sickness could subdue their fidelity; and at the peace of 1788, 1,500 of the natives of India ‖, who had been made prisoners near she Mountains of the coast of Malabar, marched a distance of 500 miles to Madras, to embark on a voyage of six or eight weeks, to rejoin the army to which they belonged, at Bombay. During the March from Mysore the guards of the Sultan carefully separated those men, whenever they encamped, by a tank (a large reservoir), or some other supposed insurmountable obstacle, from the European prisoners, among whom were their officers. Not a night passed (I write from a paper of an officer of distinction who was a witness of what he states) that some of the sepoys did not elude the vigilance of their guards by swimming across the tank or by passing the sentries, that they might see their officers, to whom they brought such small sums as they had saved from their pittance, begging they would condescend to accept the little all they had to

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* The native troop in the English service wear a uniform very like that of Europeans.

† The Persian Hercules.

‡ These districts, which were ceded to the English Government by the treaty of Seringapatam in 1799, lie between Mysore Proper and the territories of the Subah of the Deckan.

§ He received the tittle of Cawder Nuaz Khan, or Cawder the Favoured Lord.

‖ Lord Clive (the present Lord Powis) was at this period Governor of Madras; and it is but justice to that nobleman to state, that virtue, talent, or valour, either in European or Native, were certain, under his administration, of attaining distinction and reward.

* In old corps, that have been chiefly recruited within the territories which have been long in the possession of the Company, desertion is of very rare occurrence.

The first battalion of the 3d Native Infantry marched, in 1803, from near Madura (of which district, and Trichinopoly, a great porportion of its men were natives) to the banks of the Taptee; a distance of above a thousand miles, without one desertion!

† The defeat of Colonel Baillie's detachment, which occurred at the commencement of this war. The defeat has been variously attributed to bad arrangements in the general plans of the compaign, to mismanagement on the part of the commanding officer, and to the misconduct of the native troops. It is probable all these causes combined to produce this great misfortune; but we must recollect that the native battalions that were chiefly accused of bad behaviour on this occasion were raw levies, who had never before seen service, and most of whom had hardly been in the army a sufficient time to be disciplined. The men composing these corps had been hastily raised in the Circars, on northern possessions of Madras, and their conduct created a prejudice (which experience has since proved to be unjust) against recruits from this quarter.

* Lord Hobart afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire (at whose desire this Memorandum was written,) was very successful in inspiring zeal in every branch of the Government under his charge, and his attention was peculiarly directed to the conciliation of the natives. The local information he acquired at this period was subsequently matured by a study of the general interests of the Indian empire; and the life of this virtuous nobleman terminated at a moment when his services from the high station he had attained of President of the Board of Control, were most valuable to his country.

† This officer has been dead upwards of fifteen years.

† The attachment of the Madras sepoys to their service was evinced in a most remarkable manner during the Burmese war. In a body of fifteen or sixteen thousand men who embarked at different periods for Ava, there were not above four or five (if so many) deserters.

§ This corps, some years before the period of which we are now speaking, attained very high reputation under Captain Dunwoody, an officer whose memory continues to be respected and cherished in the native army of Fort St. George.

‖ The respected and distinguished officer, the late Sir Robert Bardlay, to whom we owe this and the following anecdote of the Madras troops; concludes a note he has been kind enough to write on the subject with the following remark:—

"I have seen (he observes) the Madras sepoys engaged in great and trifling actions more than fifty times; I never knew them behave ill, or backward, but once, when two havildars (or serjeants) that were next to me quitted their post, from seeing the fire chiefly directed to me; but it is (he adds) but justice to state that, on other occasions, I have owed my life to the gallantry of my covering havildar."

¶ The term "brothers" extends, in India, to first cousins.

* Since this was written, a considerable change has taken place in the composition of the Boubay native army, as explained in my letter to Lord William Bentinck, under date the 27th November, 1830, which will be found in this Appendix.

† The Purwarries are generally from the southward of Bombay, the Frost and Soortees from the northward. These are men of what is termed very low caste, being hardly above what are called pariahs, on the coast of Coromandel.

‡ I write from a memorandum of an officer of rank and experience in the Bombay army. He observes, "the Jews are clean, obedient, and good soldiers, make excel"lent non commissioned and commissioned officers, until "they arrive at advanced age, when they often fall off, and turn drunkards."

§ This was written previous to the war of 1817-18, by the result of which these territories became subject to the English Government.

‖ A considerable number of the sepoys taken with General Matthews had, at the hazard of their lives, made their escape from the Sultan, and reached Bombay, through the Mahratta territories.

give. "We can live upon anything," (they used to say,) "but you require mutton and beef."

To the service in Egypt, in 1800, the Bombay troops proceeded with the same alacrity as to every other, and neither the new disorders (to them) of the ophthalmia or plague, from both of which they suffered, abated in the least degree their ardour. It happened that this force and that from Bengal, were too late to share in the fame which our arms acquired in Egypt; but we can hardly contemplate an event in any history more calculated to inspire reflection on the character of that transcendent power which our country had attained, than the meeting of her European and Indian army on the shores of the Mediterranean.

During the progress of the war with France, subsequent to 1803, several parties of the marine battalion of Bombay sepoys were captured on board of the Company's cruisers and carried to the Isle of France, where they were treated in a manner that reflects no credit upon the local government of the island, which probably expected that the hardships they endured would make them give way to the temptations continually held out, and induce them to take service: but in this they were disappointed: not one of those men could be persuaded to enter into the employment of the enemies of Great Britian; and when the Isle of France was captured they met with that notice which they had so well merited. The government of Bombay granted to every individual who survived his captivity—a silver medal, as a memorial of the sense which it entertained of his proved fidelity and attachment.

From the documents in my possession, many examples of individual heroism in the Bombay sepoy might be given, but I shall content myself with two, which will show in a very strong point of view the nature of their attachment to their European officers.

Four years ago, when the commanding officer * of a battalion on the Bombay establishment was proceeding along the banks of a ravine, with eight or ten men of his corps, to search for some lions, which had been seen near the cantonment of Kaira, in Guzerat, a royal tiger suddenly sprang upon him. The ground gave way, and the tiger and Major Hull rolled together to the bottom of the ravine. Though this fall prevented the latter from being killed by the first assault still his fate seemed certain; and those who know, from having witnessed it, the terror which the attack of this fierce animal inpires can only appreciate the character of that feeling which led every sepoy who was with him to rush at once to his succour. The tiger fell under their bayonets, though not before it had wounded two of his assailants most desperately; one having lost his leg, and the other being so lacerated as to be rendered unfit for future service as a soldier. These wounds, however were deemed trivial by those who sustained them when they saw that the officer whom they loved had escaped unhurt from his perilous situation.

The second example of the strong feeling of duty is still more remarkable. as it was not merely encountering danger, but a devotion to certain death. I take the account of the transaction from a document †in which it was recorded at the period of its occurrence.

In 1797, Captain Packenham, in his majesty's ship Resistance, accompained by some small vessels of war belonging to the Company, took possession of Copong, the chief Dutch settlement on the eastern isle of the Timor. Lieutenant Frost of the Bombay marine, commander of the Intrepid cruiser, who was to be appointed Governor of Copong, had taken a house on shore, where he expected Captain Packenham to meet the Dutch Governor, and make arrangements for the future administration of the place. The Malays had formed a plan by which it was settled that the moment Captain Packenham landed to attend this meeting they were to rise and murder all the Englishmen on shore. Fortunately something occurred to induce Captain Packenham to defer his visit; but he sent his boat and its reaching the beach was the sigual for the commencement of the massacre. Nearly twenty persons were slain A large party had rushed to Lieutenant Frost's house. The head of his surgeon had been struck off, and his own destruction seemed inevitable, when two sepoys of the Bombay marine battalion whom he landed from his vessel exclaimed to him, "Save yourself by flight, we will fight and die:" at the same time exposing themselves to the fury of the assailants, and giving their commander time to escape to a boat. The sepoys after a resistance as protracted as they could render it, were slain, and their heads exposed onpikes, explained their fate to their lamenting companions on board the Interpid. Captain Packenham took Captain Packenham took prompt and ample vengeance of this treachery; he opened a heavy fire upon the place, under which he landed an efficient force, which defeated the Malays, who fled after losing 200 men.

The length to which I have been led in the account of the native armies of Madras and Bombay must, in some degree, limit the observations on that of Bengal: I shall, therefore, not dwell on details connected with the progress of this army, from a few companies who landed with Lord Clive, in 1756, to its present number, which is upwards of 60,000 effective native soldiers, commanded by about 1500 European officers‡, but content myself with noticing those facts which appear best calculated to illustrate the disposition and character of the materials of which it is composed.

Captain Williams has written a narrative of this army, which, though not perhaps altogether calculated to please the fastidious reader, is throughout simple and intelligible; and the authenticity of the facts is confirmed by the manner in which they are related. His plan evidently was, to give the history of each corps from the period in which it was raised to its dissolution, or till was formed into a regiment of the present establishment; but, having been an actor in many of the scenes he describes, he is insensibly led into digressions, which, though sometimes tedious, we must pardon, from the curious and interesting matter they contain.

The first battalion raised in Bengal were ten companies of one hundred men each commanded by a captain: with one lieutenant, one ensign, and one or two serjents. Each company had a standard of the same ground as the facings, with a different device, (suited to its subadar, or native captain,) of a sabre, a crescent, or a dagger. The Company's colours with the Union in one corner,

* The present Lieutenant-colonel Hull.

‡ Madras newspapers, 27th September, 1797.

† This is independent of the officers of artillery and engineers, and of invalid corps. In 1760, the whole of the European officers in the service of the Company in Bengal amounted to eighteen captains, twenty-six lieutenants, and fifteen ensigns. Subsequent to writing this memoir, the native army of Bengal has been considerably increased.

were carried by the grenadiers. The first battalions were know by the name of the captain by whom they were commanded; and though, in 1764, nineteen corps received a numerical rank, corresponding with the actual rank of their commandants at that period, this did not prevent them from continuing to be known under their former appellation, or from assuming the name of a favourite leader; and it is under these names (which Captain Williams has faithfully preserved) that he gives the history of some of the most distinguished corps in the service. He commences with an account of the 15th battalion, which he informs us was raised in Calcutta, in 1757, and called the Mathews, from the name of its first commander. This corps was with colonel Ford, in 1759, when that able officer with the 346 Europeans and 1400 sepoys, besieged and took by storm the strong fortress of Masulipatam, making prisoners a French garrison, who, both in Europeans and natives, were nearly double his numbers. In this daring and arduous enterprise we are told by the historian of India that "the sepoys (who lost in "killed and wounded on the storm, 200 men) be-"haved with equal gallantry as the Europeans, "both in the real and false attacks*." In 1763, in wars with the Vizier of Oude, the "Mathews," which was with the force under the command of Major Adams, is stated when the Company's European regiment was broken by cavalry, to have nobly supported his majesty's 84th regiment, whose courage restored the action. Major Adams died shortly afterwards, and a general mutiny of the whole force took place, in which the sepoys at first joined, but were soon after reclaimed to their duty. Captain Williams at this part enters into a long digression respecting the events of the period. He gives an account of the battle of Buxar which was fought in 1765, and in which all the native corps appear to have behaved well, though the action was cheifly gained by the courge and discipline of the European part of the force.

In 1782, "the Mathews" was one of three Bengal corps who mutinied, under an apprehension of being embarked for foreign service; and though the conduct of those corps † was remarkable for the total absence of that spirit of general insubordination and disposition to outrage by which mutinies of soldiery are usually marked, they were in the ensuing year broken and drafted into some other battalions. "Thus fell the Mathews', (says Cap-"pain Williams,) a corps more highly spoken of "during the twenty-six years it existed, than any "battalion in the service; and at this day, (he "adds,) if you meet any of the old fellows who "once belonged to it, and ask them what corps "they came from, they will erect their heads and "say, 'Mathews ka Pultan,' or Mathew's batta-"lion."

The present second battalion of the 12th regiment appears, from Captain Williams's account, to have been raised some months before the Mathews. He, indeed, calls it the first-raised battalion. This corps was at the battle of Plassey. It was named by the sepoys the Lal Pultan, or the Red‡ Battalion, and afterwards Gallis §, from the name of one of its first captains. It was associated with the Mathews in all its early service, particulary at Masulipatam, Gheretty, &c.; but, in 1764, it mutinied, on the pretext of some promises which were made to it having been broken. Having no apparent object, it was easily reduced to obedience; but Major Munro, (afterwards Sir Hector Munro,) who then commanded the army, thought a severe example necessary, and twenty-eight of the most guilty were tried by a drum-head court-martial, and sentenced to death. Eight of these were directed to be immediately blown away from the guns of the force then at Choprah. As they were on the point of executing the sentence, three grenadeirs, who happened to be amongst them, stepped forth and claimed the privilege of being blown away from the right hand guns. "They had always fought on the "right, (they said,) and they hoped they would "be permitted to die at that post of honour." Their request was granted, and they were the first executed. "I am sure (says Captain Williams, who then "belonged to the Royal Marines employed in Ben-"gal, and who was an eye witness of this remarka-"ble scene), that there was not a dry eye among "the marines, although they had been long accus-"tomed to hard service, and two of them had ac-"tually been in the execution party which shot "Admiral Byng, in 1757."

This corps subsequently distinguished itself in 1776, at the battle of Korah. It had been known originally as the first battalion. It was afterwards numbered the 9th, from the rank of its captain. In a new arrangement of the army it was made the 16th, then the 17th. By the regulations of 1796, it has become the 2d of the 12th regiment; and it has of late years, as we shall hereafter have occasion to mention, far out done its former fame.

A detachment, composed of six native battalions, a corps of native cavalry, and a proportion of artillery, altogether amounting to 103 European officers, and 6624 native troops, was sent from Bengal to the relief of the settlement of Bombay. Its first rendezvous was Culpee, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, near Cawnpore, whence it commenced its march on the 12th June, 1778. It reached Rajgurh, a town in Bundlecund, on the 17th August, where it halted so much longer than Mr. Hastings thought necessary, that he removed Colonel Leslie, the commanding officer, and appointed Lieutenant-colonel Goddard to that charge. Under this active and enterprising officer it continued its route through Malwa and Candeish to Surat, presenting the extraordinary spectacle of a corps of the natives of Hindostan, under the guidance of a few European officers, marching from the banks of the Ganges to the westernmost shores of India. During the five years that they were absent from their home, the men of this detachment conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, and acquired distinction in every service in which they were employed. I shall not repeat the warm and animated eulogium which Mr. Hastings passed upon this corps in one of the last general orders he issued to the army in Bengal, but all must subscribe to the truth of his observation, that their conduct showed that "there are no difficulties which the true spirit of military enterprise is not capable of surmounting."

The force detached to the Carnatic, in 1781, was commanded by Colonel Pearse. It consisted of five regiments, of two small battalions (500 men each) of native infantry, some native cavalry, and a proportion of artillery. This corps, which marched about 1100 miles along the sea-coast, through the province of Cuttack, and the Northern Circars to Madras, arrived at that Presidency at a most eventful period, and their services were eminently useful to the preservation of our power in that quarter. Among the many occasions which this detachment had of distinguishing itself, the attack on the French lines at Cuddalore, in 1783, was the most remarkable. The Bengal sepoys that were engaged on that occasion behaved nobly. It was one of the first times that European troops and the disciplined natives of India had met at the bayonet. The high spirit and bodily vigour of the Rajpoots of the provinces of Behar and Benares (the class of which three-fourths of this army was then composed) proved fully equal to the contest. In a partial action, which took place in a sortie made by the French, the latter were defeated with severe loss; and the memory of this event continues to be cherished with just pride both by the officers and men of the Bengal Native army. Had the result of this affair, and the character of these sepoys been more generally known, some of our countrymen would have been freed from that excessive alarm which was entertained for the safety of our Eastern possessions, when the late despot of Continental Europe threatened them with invasion. I trust that every event that can seriously disturb the peace of our Indian empire is at a great distance; but if an European army had crossed the Indus, I should not tremble for its fate. I well know that the approach of such a force would strike no terror into the minds of men of whom I am writing, and that acting with British troops and led by British officers, they would advance with almost as assured a confidence of victory againt a rabble of their own untrained countrymen. They might fail; but they are too bold, and too conscious of their own courage and strength, even to anticipate defeat.

I should feel hesitation in stating my sentiments so strongly on this subject, if I did know them to be those which have been entertained and avowed by many eminent commanders*, who have had opportunities of forming a judgment upon this question. When Colonel Pearse's detachment, which had been reduced by service from 5,000 to 2,000 men, returned to Bengal after an absence of four years, the policy of Mr. Hastings heaped every distinction upon them that he thought calculated to reward their merits or to stimulate others to future exertion of a similar nature. He visited this corps, and his personal conduct towards both the European officers and natives gave grace to his public measures. A lasting impression † was made on the minds of all; and every favour was doubled by the manner in which it was conferred.

The rebellion of Cheyt Singh, the Rajah of Benares, in 1781, must be familiar to all acquainted with Indian history. My purpose in mentioning it, is limited to the object of showing the conduct of the Bengal sepoys under one of the severest trials of fidelity to which they were ever exposed.

The numerous followers of the Rajah had risen upon two companies of sepoys appointed to guard the house in which he was placed under restraint, and killed and wounded the whole of them. The rashness of an European officer had led another party to slaughter in the streets of Ramnagur. Mr. Hastings, who was at Benares when these events occurred, had only a few companies of sepoys to guard his person, and even these he had no money to support. He summoned corps from different quarters to his aid, but when we reflect on the impression which the first success of Cheyt Singh had made, and consider that by far the greatest proportion of the troops with whom Mr. Hastings had overcome the dangers with which he was surrounded were men of the same tribe and country as those against whom they were to act, and that the chief, who was declared a rebel, and long been considered by many of them as their legitimate prince, we must respect the mind that remained firm and unmoved at so alarming a crisis. The knowledge Mr. Hastings had of the sepoys led him to place implicit trust in them on this trying occasion, and his confidence was well rewarded. Their habits of discipline, and their attachment to their officers and the service, proved superior to the ties of caste and of kindred. Not an instance of defection occurred, and the public interests were preserved and restored by their zeal and valour.

Before I make any remarks on the more recent parts of the history of the Bengal native infantry, I must offer some observations on the composition of the army of that Presidency. The cavalry, which now consists of eight regimeuts, is comparatively young; its formation on the present establishment was only just completed when the Mahratta war of 1803 commenced. Their conduct, however, in the severe service that ensued has justly raised their reputation, and they at present form a most efficient and distinguished branch of the army to which they belong. * The men are rather stouter than those in the same corps at Madras. The latter are almost all Mahomedans, and a considerable proportion of the Bengal cavalry are of the same race. The fact is, that with the exception of the Mahratta tribe, the Hindoos are not, generally speaking, so much disposed as the Mahomedans to the duties of a trooper; and though the Mahomedans may be more dissipated and less moral in their private conduct than the Hindoos, they are zealous and high-spirited soldiers, and it is excellent policy to have a considerable proportion of them in the service, to which experience has shown they often become very warmly attached. In the native infantry of Bengal the Hindoos are in the full proportion of three-fourths to the Mahomedans. They consist chiefly of Rajpoots, who ar a distinguished race among the Khiteree or military tribe. We may judge of the size of these men when we are told that the standard, below which no recruit is taken, is five feet six inches†. The great proportion of the grenadiers are six feet and upwards. The Rajpoot is born a soldier. The mother speaks of nothing to her infant but deeds of arms, and every sentiment and action of the future man is marked by the first impressions that he has received. If he tills the ground, (which is the common occupation of this class,) his sword and shield are placed near the furrow, and moved as his labour advances. The frame of the Rajpoot is almost always improved (even if his pursuits are those of civil life) by martial exercises; he is from habit temperate in his diet, of a generous, though warm temper, and of good moral conduct; he is, when well treated, obedient, zealous, and faithful. Neither the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan soldier of India can be termed revengeful, though both are prone to extreme violence‡ in points where they deem their honour, of which they have a very nice sense, to be slighted or insulted. The Rajpoots sometimes want energy, but seldom, if ever, courage. It is remarkable in this class, that even when their animal spirits have been subdued so far as to cause a cessation of exertion, they show no fear of death, which they meet in every form it can present itself with surprising fortitude and resignation. Such is the general character of a race of men whose numbers in the army of Bengal amount to between 30,000 and 40,000, and of whom we can recruit in our provinces to any amount. But this instrument of power must be managed with care and wisdom, or that which is our strength may become our danger. It must always be recollected that minds of the caste we have described are alive to every impulse, and, from similarity of feelings, will all vibrate at the same touch. If we desire to preserve their attachment, we must continue to treat them with kindness, liberality and justice; we must attend to the most trifling of their prejudices, and avoid rash innovations, but above all, those that are calculated to convey to their minds the most distant alarm in points connected with their usages or religion.

A detachment of Bengal native troops shared in the glory acquired by Lord Cornwallis in his war against Tippoo Sultan in 1790 and 1791. From that time till 1803, the only operation of any consequence in which they were engaged was a short campaign, in Rohilcund. in 1794. The rude and untrained, but fierce and hardy enemies against whom Sir R. Abercrombie had to act, were perhaps too much despised, and they took advantage of a confusion caused in his right wing, by the bad behaviour of the English commandant of a small body of half-disciplined cavalry, to make a furious charge, by which a most destructive impression was made on two battalions of sepoys and a regiment of Europeans.

Their desperate career was checked by the fire of the English artillery, by whose good conduct, and the steady valour of the other parts of the line, a victory was ultimately gained. The native troops never, perhaps, displayed more courage than on this trying occasion, and all regretted that the infamous§ conduct of one man had caused such serious loss of officers and men in some of the most distinguished corps ‖ of the army.

The campaigns of 1803 and 1804 present a series of actions and sieges, in every one of which the Bengal sepoys showed their accustomed valour. At the battles of Delhi and Laswarre they were as

* Orme's History of India, vol. iii. p. 489.

† I cannot refrain from giving the following account of this mutiny, which is written by an officer who witnessed it. It is very characteristic of the Bengal sepoys. —"The mutiny (this officer observes), excepting a ge-"neral spirit of murmur and discontent, was confined to "the single instance of refusing the service, and whilst "in that state, preventing the march of two companies "which were ordered to protect stores, &c., prepared "for the expedition. The men were guilty of no violence "of any description, and treated their officers with the "usual respect. The discipline of the corps was car-"ried on as usual; and notwithstanding some of the na-"tive officers and men who acted the most conspicuous "part were confined in the quarter-guards of their res-"pective regiments, no attempt was made to release "them. After a lapse of several weeks, a general court-"martial was held, and two subadars, and one or two "sepoys, were sentenced to death, by being blown away "from the mouth of the cannon. The sentence was car-"ried into execution, in the presence of those troops "which had mutinied, excepting one other regiment, "which was at the station, without the smallest opposi-"tion, or even murmur; and the troops were marched "round the spot of execution, amidst the mangled re-"mains of their follow soldiers, without any other ap-"parent feeling than the horror which such a scene was "calculated to excite, and pity for their fate."

The intended service was given up, and the regiments which had mutinied were pardoned in general orders; but on the return to the Bengal provinces of General Goddard's detachment, the officers and men of the regiments which had mutinied were drafted into those old battalions.

‡ Probably from its dress.

§ The name of this officer (who is still alive) is Galie. The natives of India often corrupt English names in an extraordinary manner: Dalrymple is made into Dalduffle; Ochterlony, Lonyocheter; Littlejohn, John Littile; Shairp, Surrup, &c. &c.

* I can particularly quote the late Lord Lake. No officer ever saw troops under more varied and severe trials than he did the Bengal sepoys. He never spoke of them but with admiration; and was forward to declare, that he considered them equal to a contest with any troops that could be brought against them.

† An officer of rank and distincion (Major-general Sir Henry Worsley) who, when a young subaltern, was an eye-witness of this scene, observes, in a letter which he has written to me on the subject, "Mr. Hastings, dress-"ed in a plain blue coat, wish his head uncovered, "rode along the ranks. The troops had the most striking "appearance of hardy veterans. They were all as black "as ink, contrasted with the sleek olive skins of our home "corps. The sight of that day (he concludes), and the "feelings it excited, have never been absent from my "mind; to it, and to the affecting orders which Mr. "Hastings issued, I am satisfied I, in a great degree, owe "whatever of professional pride and emulation I have "since possessed."

* It is only to peruse the despatches of the late Lord Lake to be sensible of the excellence this corps very early obtained. I know few military exploits of cavalry more extraordinary than that which he performed with a columa of three regiments of British light dragoons and three of native cavalry, supported by some horse artillery and a small reserve of infantry. With this corps his Lordship pursued Jeswunt Row Holkar from Delhi, through the Douab, till he came up with and defeated him at Futtyghur. Lord Lake, in a despatch dated 18th November, in which he gives an account of this operation, observes, "The troops have daily marched a distance of twenty-three or twenty-four miles. During the night and day previous to the action they marched fifty-eight miles, and from the distance to which they pursued the enemy, the space passed over, before they had taken up their ground, must have exceeded seventy miles."

† Before 1796 it was always five feet six inches and a half By an order in 1809, men may be taken for light infantry corps as low as five feet five inches.

‡ One instance is given in Captain William's narrative of the action of this violent spirit. In 1772, a sepoy of the now first battalion of the 10th regiment, who had suffered what he supposed an injury, fell out of the ranks when the corps was at exercise, and going up to Captain Ewens, the commanding officer, with recovered arms, as if to make some request, took a deliberate aim, and shot him, then patiently awaited the death he had merited. I could give several examples of similar feeling; two will suffice. Captain Crook, formerly of the Madras cavalry, struck a sentry for allowing a bullock that brought water to his tent, to step aver the threshhold and dirty it. The man took no notice of what had occurred till reeived from his post; he then went to his lines, and a short time afterwards sought his captain, and, taking deliberate aim at him, shot him dead upon the spot. He made no attempt to escape. He had avenged his honour from the blows he had received, and met with calmness and fortitude the death that was awarded as the punishment of his crime.

An officer (still living) was provoked at some offence the man had committed to strike a Madras native trooper under his command. On the night of the same day, as he was sitting with another officer in his tent, the trooper came in, and, taking aim at him, fired; but, owing to the other officer striking his arm, the ball missed. As, however, he fell in the confusion, and the light was extinguished, his companion, who considered him killed, ran to obtain aid, and to seize the murderer, who had another pistol in his hand. The moment he was out of the tent, he heard the other pistol go off; and, on returning with a guard of men and some lights, he found that the trooper, conceiving that the first shot had taken effect, and that his honour was avenged by the death of the person who had insulted him, had, with the second pistol, shot himself through the head.

§ The name of this officer was Ramsay. He escaped by desertion, from the punishment he had so amply merited.

The corps on the right of the army was the 18th battalion, which had been eminently distinguished against the French at Cuddalore. It had earned more laurels under its well-known commander, Captain Norman Macleod, in the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis. Captain Ramsay's cavalry rode unexpectedly over this fine battalion, and 5,000 Rohillas, charged it, before it could recover from the confusion into which it was thrown.

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eminently distinguished as at the seiges of Agra and Deeg; and I may safely assert, that in the only two great reverses which occurred during the war, the retreat of Colonel Monson and the siege of Bhurtpore, the courage. firmness and attachment of the native troops were more conspicuous than in its most brilliant periods. We know sufficient of the former operations to regret that no full and faithful account of them has yet been published: nor does Captain Williams's narrative supply this blank. I can only express my conviction, founded on a perusal of a private journal kept by an officer of the detachment, that in this disastrous retreat, the native troops (with the exception of a very few, who, after suffering almost unparelled hardships, were deluded by the offers of the enemy to desert) behaved in the most noble manner. They endured the greatest privations and distresses, during the march from the banks of the Chumbul in Malwa, where the first retrograde movement was made, till their arrival at Agra, a distance of nearly 400 miles. They had at once to combat the elements (for it rained almost incessantly) and the enemy. Scenes of horror* occurred which were hardly ever surpassed; yet, though deprived of regular food and rest, and harassed with continued attacks, their spirit was unbroken. They maintained throughout the most severe discipline, and I am assured that on many occasions, when their European officers, worn down by the climate and fatigue, appeared faint or despairing the men next them exclaimed, "Keep up your heart, Sir, we will take you in safety to Agra†." When in square, and sustaining charges from the enemy's horse, it more than once happened, when a musket was fired by a young soldier, that a veteran struck him with the butt end of his firelock, exclaiming, "Are you mad, to destroy "our discipline and make us like the rabble that are attacking us?"

The only serious impatience that the sepoys of this detachment shewed was to be led against the enemy; and the manner in which they behaved on all occasions given them of signalizing their valour showed that this feeling had its rise in no vain confidence. The flank companies, under Captain O'Donnell, were very successful in beating up the quarters of a considerable corps of the enemy on the 21st July. On the 24th of August, when all the detachment, which consisted of five battalions and six companies of sepoys, had been sent across the Bannas river, except the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, and some piquets, Holkar brought up his infantry and guns to attack this corps, which not only defended its position, but advanced with the utmost gallantry, and obtained possession of several pieces of the enemy's artillery. It could not, however, be supported by the other parts of the force, who were divided from it by the river, and it was almost annihilated. Those who witnessed the attack which it made upon Holkar's line from the opposite bank of the Bannas speak with admiration of the heroism of the European officers, and of the gallant men whom they led to a momentary but fatal victory. At the close of this affair they saw a jemadar (native lieutenant) retiring towards the river, pursued by five or six men. He held the standard of his battalion in one hand, and a sword, with which he defended himself, in the other. When arrived at the river he seemed to have attained his object of saving the colours of his corps, and, springing with them into the current, sunk to rise no more.

There have been few officers who better understood the character of soldiers than the late Lord Lake; he had early discovered that of the Bengal sepoys; he attended to their prejudices, flattered their pride, and praised their valour. They repaid his consideration of them with gratitude and affection, and during the whole of the late Mahratta war‡ their zeal and devotion to the public service was increased by the regard and attachment which they entertained for the Commander-in-chief. Sufficient instances of this are recorded by Captain Williams. There is none, however, more remarkable then the conduct he pursued towards the shattered corps of Colonel Monson's detachment. He formed them into a reserve, and promised them every opportuuity of signalizing themselves. No confidence was ever better repaid, and throughout the service that ensued these corps were uniformly distinguished.

The conduct of the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment may be taken as an example of the spirit that animated the whole. This corps, which has been before noticed under its first name of "Gilliez.," or the Lal pultan, had behaved with uncommon valour at the battle of Laswarree, where it had 100 men and three officers killed and wounded. It was associated on that occasion with his Majesty's 76th regiment, and shared in the praise which Lord Lake bestowed on "the handful of heroes." as he emphatically termed those whose great exertions decided that battle. It was with Colonel Monson's detachment, and maintained its high character in the disastrous retreat we have alluded to. But all its former deeds were outdone at the siege of Bhurtpore. It appears by a printed memorial which we have before us of its European commanding officer that on the first storm of that fortress this corps lost 150 officers and men killed and wounded, and did not retire till the last. On the third attack, when joined with the 1st battalion of the same regiment, (amounting together to 800 men,) it became the admiration of the whole army. The 2d battalion of the 12th regiment on this occasion not ouly drove back the enemy who had made a sally to attack the trenches, but effected a lodgment, and planted its colours on one of the bastions of the fort. Unfortunately this work was cut off by a deep ditch from the body of the place; and after the attack had failed the 12th regiment was ordered to retire, which they did reluctantly; with the loss of seven officers and 350 men, killed and wounded, being nearly half the number they had carried into action.

Examples of equal valour might be given from many other corps during the war, and instances of individual valour might be noticed in any number, but more is not necessary to satisfy the reader of the just title of the Bengal sepoys to the high name which they have acquired; and from late accounts* we perceive that their conduct throughout the arduous service in Nepaul, where they had at once to contend with the natural obstacles of an almost impracticable country, and the desperate valour of a race of hardy mountaineers, has been worthy of their former fame. Since the conclusion of this war a small body of these troops has had an opportunity of exhibiting, in a most distinguished manner, that firmness, courage, and attachment to their officers and the service, which have always characterized this army. We allude to a recent occurrence of a most serious sedition at Bareilly the capital of Rohilchund. The introduction of a police-tax, intended to provide means for the security of life and property, had spread alarm and discontent among an ignorant population, whose prejudices in favour of their ancient usages are so strong as to led them to regard any innovation (whatever be its character) with jealousy and indignation. Acting under these feelings, the Rohillas of Bareilly, who are alike remarkable for their strength of body and individual courage, rose in a body to oppose the orders of the civil magistrate. They were influenced by a priest upwards of ninety years of age, who dug his grave, to indicate his resolution to conquer or die, and at whose orders the green flag, or standard of Mahomet, was hoisted, they now proclaimed themselves determinad to make to effect the downfall of their European tyrant. What rendered this revolt more alarming, was the knowledge that the cause of the insurgents was popular over the whole country, and a belief that their success would be the signal for a general rise in the neighbouring provinces. All the force that could be collected to suppress this revolt was a detachment of between three and four hundred sepoys of the 27th regiment of native infantry, and part of a provincial battalion under Captain Boscawen, with two guns, and a party of about 400 Rohilla horse belonging to a corps lately embodied under Captain Cunningham. The former received. with undismayed courage, the charge of an undisciplined, but furious and desperate rabble, who, encouraged by their numbers, which exceeded 12,000 armed men, persevered in the attack till more than 2000 of them were slain; and the latter, though of the same class and religion as the insurgents, and probably related to many of them by the ties of kindred, proved equally firm as the sepoys to their duty. When their priest advanced and in voked them to join their natural friends, and to range themselves under the standard of their faith, only one man was found wanting in fidelity; he deserted and was soon afterwards slain by his former comrades, who continued throughout to display prompt obedience, exemplary courage, and unshaken attachment to the officer by whom they were led.

However slight this affair may seem, I do not recollect any occurrence in the history of British India more calculated to show the dependence of our power on the fidelity of our native troops, and the absolute necessity of adopting every measure by which their attachment can be confirmed and approved.

It is by treating the sepoys with kindness and consideration, by stimulating their pride, and by attending in the most minute manner, to their feelings and prejudices, that we can command, as has been well observed, "their lives through the medium of their affections;" and so long as we can, by these means, preserve the fidelity and attachment of that proportion of the population of our immense possessions in the East, which we arm to defend the remainder, our empire may be considered as secure.

JOHN MALCOLM.

P. S.—Subsequent to the date of this account, the native arms of India have fully maintained the high reputation they had achieved.

During the compaigns against the Mahrattas and Pindaries, in 1817 and 1818, that in the territories of Ava, and the siege of Bhurutpore, 1826, these troops evinced all the military qualities of zeal, attachment to their colours, and gallantry, for which they had been so long distinguished.

JOHN MALCOLM.

MISCELLANEA.

TOOTH DRAWING.—At a recent meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Mr. Delafons, the well-known dentist, in reply to a member, said that the various "anodyne cements," mineral succedanea," and "destruction of the nerve," so extensively advertised, were all trash. "I saw," said Mr. Delafons, "a person the other day, in whom the interval between two teeth had actually been plugged up with 'anodyne cement,' under the impression that the space was a dental decay which required stopping. Holes in the teeth, in fact, are repeatedly stuffed, in total ignorance of the disease. As to the nerve, many persons certainly imagine that, by destroying it, all pain will be ended; and sure enough it is that you do destroy all sensation in the tooth itself; but then the devitalised bone will still give pain, in the same manner that a common splinter would irritate the surrounding parts. Mr. Chinnock mentioned a case, in which a noted advertising dentist took out a tooth from a lady, and having produced great hemorrhage, removed two more teeth, one after the other, to stop it, and finally filled the hole made with melted wax, to arrest the bleeding. In the middle of the night the lady sent for Mr. Chinnock, in consequence of the wax failing; and, after she had endured horrible suffering, he and Mr. Brodie were obliged to apply the actual cautery (a sound, heated to a white heat, and introduced into the socket) twenty-eight times, before they succeeded in arresting the hemorrhage.—*Lancet.*

IRON HOUSES.—The new process for smelting iron by raw coal and hot air blast, is producing a great change in the iron trade; and it is anticipated by good judges, that no long period will elapse before cast iron of the quality known as No. 1. will be manufactured at the cost of about 40s. or 45s the ton. When this takes place generally, it must inevitably produce an effect which will pervade almost every condition of society. Rich and poor will, by degrees, find themselves inclosed in iron cages; and fir joists, and slate roofs, will become things to be alluded to as betokening something venerable from antiquity. The introduction of iron into building operations will, no doubt, spread rapidly, as the price of cast iron falls; and, if unskilfully done at the outset, we may have a number of imperishable monuments of bad taste before our eyes wherever we go. It is therefore, of importance that good examples should be given in time, and that architects should be prepared for the change, so as not to leave the matter to the caprice or taste of the workmen of the founderies.—*Loudon's Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

EDUCATION.—On this subject, as on most others, strange notions have been entertained in the world:—that nothing in a mind is better than any thing; or, that if something must be there, that something is better supplied by chance than by design, as if fortune were wisdom's surest guide. But "nothing" will not keep its hold in any mind. Be it as it may with space Nature endures no vacuum in minds. The mind is a field in which so sure as man sows not wheat, so sure will the devil bet here to sow tares. Another strange notion, if another it may be termed, which has been entertained,—as if there were a repugnancy between morality and letters, as if the health of the affections and moral faculties depended in this rank of life more than any other, upon a morbid state of the intellectual. Letters it has been said may be an instrument of fraud; so may bread, if discharged from the mouth of a cannon, be an instrument of death.—*Bentham*

THE EGYPTIAN PHYSICIAN.—The fact of Clot-Bey in explaining away and removing the prejudices, both of the priests and the people, against dissection, evinces a sagacity and plainness of purpose for which he deserves high praise. The pupils whom he had to instrut,, had, for the most part, been educated in the mosques. Hence, in their opinion, the touching of a dead body was an irreligious act. How, then, could he imagine, that they would be induced to dissect, though without anatomy there could be no science of medicine? At this moment of perplexity, the Viceroy was appealed to who, though favorable to the innovation, was unwilling to risk an open rupture with the prejudices of the community. Thus situated, Clot-Bey took the desperate resolution of appealing to the Ulemas themselves. These persons were not slow to perceive that, in appropriating to themselves the practice of a useful science, they would thereby augment their own credit and influence. Many conferences were accordingly held, and many objections had to be removed, before even their tacit consent could be obtained to the project. The Ulemas belived that the dead body suffered by the mutilation of the scalpel. To this it was answered, that if such were the case, the deceased must suffer equally from the worms. In the latter case, the sufferings of the dead body were as inevitable as useless, it was therefore suggested that it must be better to substitute for this mode of suffering another one which would have the good effect of enabling living man to employ means for their own preservation when diseased. It was further shown, that this end was to be obtained by diffusing a knowledge of the structure of the human body,—as, when a watch was out of order, its movements could only be restored by a person acquainted with its mechanism, &c. By such arguments the Ulemas were disarmed, the pupils were then soon reconciled to the study of anatomy, and all Cairo heard, without being agitated, that dissections were performed at Abouzable, and thus did the founder achieve his purpose, despite a thousand ardent and dangerous enmities. Some of the Ulemas, to their honour be it told, now rank among his most efficient assistants.—*Lancet.*

One misery happily drives out another. A lodging-house-keeper informs the Lord Mayor, that he used to keep a coalshed, but that his business declines, owing to the poor being so closely cramned in their rooms that they could not bear fires. This same man stated, that eight beds in one room was the allowance, each bed containing the whole family large or small. The sanctity of the marriage-vow among the populace of London may be appreciated by this fellow's sneers.

"And do you fill the other beds in the same room with married people also?"—"Surely, my Lord, I suppose them as comes is married; for, I dare say, they wouldn't tell no lies about it." (*Great laughter.*)

"So, you have eight or nine couple and several children, of both sexes, in one room together all night?"—"Just so, my Lord, when my house is what I calls properly attended."

"But don't you think it would be more decent and proper to put the men into one room and the females into another?"—"Not by no means whatsomdever, plase your Lordship. We never separates man and wife—we puts the single men into a room by themselves always; but then, if one on'em comes home married of a night, why we puts him and his wife in along with the steady old couples."

Captain Polhill gives up Drury Lane Theatre after the close of the present season; having, it is said, lost 25,000*l.* by his speculation. *Mr. Bunn* is to be the new lessee!

In the present number of *Blackwood*, the clever writer on the "characteristics of Women" compassionates the blushes of George Colman at Rosalind's speech—

A gallant curtal-axe upon my thigh,

and appends the following note:—

The Licenser is shocked at the worse than impropriety of the word—thigh. We beg to solicit his attention to the following sentences from one of Walter Savage Landor's lether in ogues:—

"Porson.—Yet so it was. A friend who hap real pened to be there, although I did not see him, asked me afterwards what I thought of the naked necks of the ladies.

"'To tell you the truth,' replied I,' the women of all countries, and the men in most, have usually kept their necks naked.'

"'You appear not to understand me, or you quibble,' said he 'I mean their bosoms.

"I then understood, for the first time, that *neck* signifies *bosom* when we speak of women, although not so when we speak of men or other creatures. But if *bosom* is *neck*; what, according to the same scale of progression, ought to be *bosom*? The usurped dominion of neck extends from the ear downwards to where the mermaids become fish. This conversation led me to reflect that I was born in the time when people had thighs—long before your memory, I imagine, Mr. Southey. At present there is nothing but leg from the hip to the instep. My friend Mr. Small of Peterhouse, a very decent man, and fond of fugitive pieces, such as are collected or written by our Pratts, and Mavors, and Valpys, read before a lady and her family, from under the head of *descriptive*, some charming verses about the spring and the bees. Unluckily the *honied* thighs of our European sugar-slaves caught the attention of the mother, who coloured excessively at hearing the words, and said, with much gravity of reproof, 'Indeed, Mr. Small, I never could have thought it of you; and added, waving her hand with matronly dignity toward the remainder of the audience, 'Sir, I have daughters.—*Examiner, March*, 31.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM.—We have already touched incidentally on the cruelties perpetrated in the factories. What is a billy-roller? A billy-roller is a heavy rod, from two to three yards long, and of two inches diameter, with an iron pivot at each end. Its primary and proper function is to run on the top of the cording over the feeding cloth. Its secondary and improper function is to rap little children "on the head, making their heads crack, so that you may hear the blow at the distance of six or eight yards, in spite of the din and rolling of the machinery." Mr. Whitehead, clothier at Scholes, near Holmfirth, a most respectable and trust-worthy man tells the Committee, that often when a child, so fatigued as not to know whether it is at work or not, falls into some error, the billy-spinner takes the billy-roller and says, "Damn thee, little devil, close it," and then smites it over head, face, or shoulders It is very difficult, he adds, to go into a mill. in the latter part of the day—particularly winter, when the children are weary and sleepy—and not to hear some of them crying for being thus beaten. A young girl has had the end of a billy-roller jammed through her cheek; and a woman in Holmfirth was beaten to death. We have been taking another glance over the cruelties, as described by scores of witnesses, not a few of whom had been sufferers, but any detailed account of them would be sickening—so we refrain. Suffice it to say, that unless the witnesses be all liars of the first magnitude, the billy-roller is in active employment in many factories—that black-strap is at frequent work in them all—that cuffs from open and blows from clenched hands are plentiful as blackberries—that samples are shown of every species of shaking—and that there is no dearth of that perhaps most brutal of all beastly punishment, kicking.—To be billy-rolled or strapped, after perhaps having been bucketed for faling asleep, is bad to endure; still it seems to be insensate matter that gives the pain—wood or leather. A blow from the fist is hateful; yet the hand being in common use, the degradation is not in such cases utter. The boy wipes his bloody nose, and he forgives the fist of the overlooker. But a soot—a large, stinking. splay-foot—flung suddenly out "*with a fung*," ere a boy has time by crouching to elude or supplicate, savage as it is, is yet more insulting, and sends to the core of the heart the shame of slavery, that can be extinguished but by undying hatred and deadly revenge. We wonder there are no murders. But what if the kicked be—a girl! We do not mean a little girl, eight or ten yers old, for that is not the precise kind of brutality we are thinking of in a kicking to such a one as she; the worst of a kick in her case is, that it may kill her on the spot, or make her a cripple for life. We mean a girl who, approaching to puberty, and in those heated regions they too soon reach it, has something of the pride of sex, perhaps of beauty; and in presence of her sweetheart, she herself being chaste and not immodest, and many such there are even in factories feels her whole being degraded beneath that of a brute-beast, in her person suddenly assailed by such shameful outrage from the hoof of a fiend grinning the while like a satyr.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GOOD CALCULATION.—Lieut. Drummond, of the royal engineers, who, previous to the introduction of the Reform Bill, was employed by government to calculate the relative value of places, has got a place for his pains, being appointed private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FAMILY FORTUNE.—A mother and four daughters, three of whom are now residing in this town, have collectively approached the alter of Hymen no less than seventeen times! The mother has had four husbands, one of her daughters four, and the others three each.—*Northampton Herald.*

* Particularly at the Chumbulle Nullah, a rapid torrent, at which the elephants were employed to carry the troops over. The animals becoming wearied or impatient, shook off those on their backs, numbers of whom were drowned. But a still more horrid scene ensued. The fatigued elephants could not bring over the followers. The Bheels, a mountain banditi, encouraged by Holkar, came down upon the unprotected females and children, whom they massacred in the most inhuman manner. It was on this extreme trial, that some of the gallant fellows, who had before suffered every hardship with firmness, gave way to despair. Several of them, maddened with the screams of their wives and children, threw themselves, with their firelocks, into the rapid stream, and perished in a vain attempt to aid those they loved more than life.

† I have been informed of this fact by officers to whom these expressions were used.

‡ The war of 1803-4.

* I know of few instances where more has been required from the zeal and valour of the native troops than in the late campaign against the Goorkhas. The great successes of Major-general Sir D. Ochterlony could only have been gained by the patience and courage of the troops being equal to the skill and decision of their commander, and in the spirit and able operations of Colonel Nicolls, Quartermaster-general of his majesty's troops in India, against Almorah where 800 sepoys, aided by a few irregulars, were led against 3000 gallant mountaineers, who occupied that mountain fortress, and the heights by which it was surrounded. Victory could only have been obtained by every sepoy partaking of the ardour and resolution of his gallant leader. Of their conduct on this occasion we may indeed, judge by the admiration with which it inspired Colonel Nicollas, who gave vent to his feelings in an order that does honour to his character. Speaking of an attack made by a party of sepoy grenadiers, he observed, "This was an exploit of which the best troops of any age might justly have been proud"

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